MONARCHY
OR NO
Monarchy in England.

GREBNER HIS PROPHECY CONCERNING *CHARLES* SON Of CHARLES, his Greatneſſe, Victories, Conqueſts.

The Northern Lyon, or Lyon of the North, and CHICKEN of the EAGLE diſcovered who they are, of what Nation.

Engliſh, Latin, Saxon, Scotiſh *and* Welch PROPHECIES concerning *ENGLAND* in particular, and all EVROPE in generall.

Paſſages upon the Life and Death of the late KING *CHARLES.*

Ænigmaticall Types of the future State and Condition of ENGLAND for many years to come.

By *William Lilly*, Student in Aſtrology.

Venient enim illa ſeculorum tempora
Cum ſolvet imbres ignis æther aureus.
Cremabit ergo flamma vi graſſans ſua,
Et hic, & illic ſumma, & infima omnia.

Sic univerſitate cuncta perdita
Vndis carebit omnis alveus ſuis,
Sedes requiret terra; Nec poſthac aves
Geſtabit aër igne vaſtatus leves.

London, Printed for *Humfrey Blunden*, dwelling at the ſign of the *Caſtle* in *Corn-hill* 1651.

To the Reader.

IT S now above two yeares ſince I was firſt reſolved to fall upon the examination of an extravagant Prophecy then publiſhed, cryed up and vented under the name of Paul Grebner; a corrupt and purely falſe Copy it was, diſperſed into the ſeverall Shires of this Nation by Men very ſubtile, but of indifferent good eſteem where they lived, purpoſely to ſtir up Rebellion againſt this State; the pretty Brat was hugg'd, bragg'd of, eſteemed highly, and People made beleeve the Thing was as Canonicall as any thing of that nature could be, or the Presbytery make it; however, it well fitted the humour of thoſe times in 1648. when Hamilton with his wretched Army was upon his March towards England.

In 1650. The future Hiſtory of Europe comes forth: A Booke penned ſubtilly, the maine ſcope of it tending to make good, that the preſent

King of Scotland *shall be victorious, that he is* The Lyon of the North, *must be a second* Alexlexander, *must establish a fifth* Monarchy; *must conquer al where ere he comes, yea this* Parlament *you may be sure. I hope thou wilt easily beleeve such* Prophecies *as these were very graciously received and kindly accepted by the* Scotish Saints; *indeed they were so; and good reason; the opinion of this* Tom *nameless Author agreed to a thred with the* Presbyterian Treasons *then hatching and on foot against our present* Parlament. *I know all that ever this* Anonimus *writes or forges, and makes us beleeve he fetches from obscure* Manuscripts *concealed in clandestine* Libraries, *is beleeved, held Catholicke, &c. and all this to terrifie the Vulgar from assisting the present Authority.*

Whilst Anglicus *expected some able Pen or other would have vindicated the* Parlaments *honor herein, and have unfeather'd this* Jack Daw, *such especially who have more leasure and learning then he; Behold, men generally were running into an opinion that the forged Prophecies before mentioned were reall, else they must have received Answer. This puts* Anglicus *into a passion, to see the Parlament dishonored, and none take up the*

Buck-

Bucklers in their Defence, which in effect might ſignifie their Cauſe not worth own ng; beſides, an impudent prick-eard Presbyterian Prieſt, Rancounters me one day; Now *Lilly*, what ſay you Mr. *Merlinus* unto *Charles* the Son of *Charles* the preſent *Scotiſh* King; heele pull the Rebels out of White-Hall by the eares; *after* a *little modeſt ſcolding, the Man was calme, and I promiſed ſilence as to his name, &c. I cannot waſh the* Blackmoor *white; theſe woful Prieſts have ſo hardned their hearts againſt this* State, *Pipe I never ſo melodiouſly unto them, or the* Parlament *Act never ſo wiſely & prudently for our & their goods, they wil rebel againſt the State & envy me.*

I may juſtly ſay, Utilius fuerat nobis neſcire futura: *For had my knowledge been leſſe, Envie had never attended me ſo cloſe at the heeles, or ſlander or Calumny wounded me ſo ſore; were my perſon and actions equivalent to reports, I ſhould appear a Monſter not a Man, &c.*

The Presbyterians *may ſee what their peeviſh invectives and vaine challenges have obtained at my hands,* viz. *a free and ingenuous opening of all* Prophecies *which are authenticall; all of which cry downe their* Diana, viz. Monarchy;

and

and not one Prophecie *is for the ſtanding of their* Presbytery.

For whatever was alleged out of Grebner *I found to be falſe, and ſurrepticiouſly rendred, and not* ad Idem. *What out of other Authors our Enemies had collected was ſpuriouſly delivered; ſo that in indeavouring to confute the Publiſhers of thoſe Falſhoods, I was inforced to decide* ■ *theſe maine Poynts and moſt neceſſary in the Controverſie.* Viz.

1. Whether any more Kings ſhould hereafter reign in *England*

2. Whether this *Commonwealth* ſhall be eſtabliſhed, take root or continue.

Having performed this Taske out of Scotiſh *and* Engliſh Prophecies, *I intended to have acquieſced; but againe conſidering, that I may hereafter be deprived of ſuch happy opportunities of the Preſſe as I might deſire and now enjoy; I at laſt, overcame my backwardneſſe, and have in Types, Formes, Figures, Shapes, &c. delivered very ſignificantly the ſeverall changes of* England *for many hundred of years yet to come.*

I ſay for hundreds: The received vulgar opinion of the Worlds continuance but ſix thouſand years,

years, being of me no better approved, than the Tale of Bel *and the* Dragon. *By the ensuing Discourse, I shall draw down upon me the malevolent influence of a number of People; with whose malice being already acquainted, I care the lesse, I can fall no lower than the Earth; and who ever thrusts me downe sooner than Nature intended, must follow me sooner than he would be willing, &c.*

If any busibody Object, its besides my taske to write the Life of the late King; *I say no, he being the main Subject or occasioning the whole Discourse, I could doe no lesse, I have no way injured him; there is nothing I mention of him which I had not from those persons of credit, who either saw the Actions done, or heard with their eares the words delivered. I have rather beene sparing than lavish, even when I mention his worst or fowlest Actions, there are hundreds alive, who wil swear I have more Balsom than Corrasive in the Discourse. I would be sorry to belye the Dead as* Mr. Fuller *hath* Paracelsus, *who delivers him unto Posterity for a Drunkard, though those who lived with him knew no such thing by him, but report him vertuous: But that* Mr. Fuller *may know he hath wantonly abused his Oratory, I let the Ages to come know thus much of himself, viz. That he*

Bishop of Saltzburg

A true story of *Thos. Fuller.*

tooke

The Author saw him take it in the Savoy parish.

tooke the Covenant *twice for the* Parlament, *invited others unto it*; *yet* Apostate-*like ran within few dayes to* Oxford, *and there whin'd to his Companions, and protested the Countesse of* R. *made him take it.* Let not thy Jests like Mummy be made of dead Mens flesh. Abuse not any that are departed, for to wrong their Memories, is to rob their Ghosts of their winding-sheets. *Tho. Fuller, in his* holy State. *pa.* 156. *And yet this Man must cal* Paracelsus *a Quacksalver, & give him besides other Billingsgate language: Doct.* Charlton *in his* Mag. cure of Wounds, *pag.* 30. *stiles* Paracelsus *the Ornament of* Germany, &c. *Let the World and Writings of the Man judg of the truth of Mr.* Fullers *scurvy language*

Tho. Fullers owne wotds of Jesting.

Ile Apologize for nothing I have now Writ, onely if in 1644. *I differ somewhat from what I now write about the* White King *and* Eagle; *I can say for my selfe,* Later Counsels ever correct the former; *and that's Answer enough*; *besides, the* White Kings *Tragedy is now acted, it was then on the Stage. Long live the* Parlament, *God blesse the Army; al happines unto the Commonwealth, and unto all my dispersed friends in* England, Ireland *and* Scotl. *A dieu. I am,*

Corner-house over-against Strand-bridge, *July* 23. 1651.

WILLIAM LILLY.

THE PROPHECIE OF *PAULUS GREBNERUS*, Concerning these TIMES.

PAULUS GREBNERUS was here in *England* with Queene *Elizabeth Anno* 1582. and presented her with a faire Manuscript in Latine, describing therein the future history of *Europe*, here and there limming in water-colors some principall passages.

Doctor *Nevil*, Clerk of the Closet, being in favour with the Queen, obtained this Book of Her, and bestowed it on the Library of *Trinitie-Colledg* in CAMBRIDG, where it hath been published to the view of all persons, till about five or sixy ears ago, by much perusing and ill handling it was much slurred and defaced.

Some leaves have been cut out of it by the Royall party, for it pleased not them.

In his Predictions

He describeth the Troubles of *Russia*, and the Election of a *Swedish* King, *Sigismond* by name, to be King of *Polonia*, by which he shall irrecoverably lose his own Inheritance.

This false Copy came out 1648 verbatim as here related, the Originall true one followes.

That of the *Swedish* race there should be one GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS by name, that should take heart from the distractions of *Germanie* to invade the Empire with a small Armie, fight many Battels prosperously, but should at last perish in a pitcht Field.

That about that time should Reign *Rex Septentrionalis nomine* CAROLUS, *qui ducet Uxorem* MARIAM *Papisticam*,

ex quo evadet Regum infeliciſſimus. *Tunc Populus ipſius Ditionis eliget ſibi alium* Imperatorem, *Comitem; qui durabit in Imperio tres annos, aut circiter. Ac poſtea idem Populus eliget* alium Imperatorem, Equitem, *non ejuſdem* familiæ nec Dignitatis, *qui detrudet omnia* ſub pedibus ſuis: *durabit aliquanto longiore tempore: & poſt* hunc eliget nullum.

Poſt hunc apparebit quidam CAROLUS *è* CAROLO *deſcendens, cum immensâ Claſſe in litore* Ditionis patris ſui, *&* cum Auxiliariis Danicis, Suedicis, Hollandicis, Francicis proſternet adverſarios ſuos, *&* adminiſtrabit Imperium perfeliciſſimè, *& longè latéque dominabitur, & erit Carolo Magno major.*

Engliſhed thus:

About that time a Northern King ſhould Reign, CHARLES by Name, who ſhall take to wife MARIE of the Popiſh Religion, whereupon He ſhall be a moſt unfortunate Prince. Then the People of his Dominion ſhall chuſe to themſelves another Commander [*or Governor*] *viz.* an Earle; whoſe Government ſhall laſt three years, or thereabout. And afterwards the ſame People ſhall chuſe another Commander [*or Governor*] *viz.* a Knight, not of the ſame Family nor Dignity, who ſhall trample all things under his feet: he ſhall endure ſomewhat longer time: And after him they ſhall chuſe none at all.

After him ſhall appear one CHARLES, deſcended from CHARLES, with a mighty Navie on the Shore of His Fathers Kingdom, and with Ayd from *Denmarke, Swedeland, Holland, France* ſhall overthrow His Adverſaries, and ſhall govern His Kingdom wonderfull happily, and ſhall bear Rule far and near: and ſhall be greater then CHARLES the Great.

This corrupt Coppy was received publiquely by many for the true *Grebner*, which occaſion'd the Diſcourſe following, and publiſhing of *Grebners* Originall and many others never extant before.

An

An Examination of the preceding PAPER, or as is falsly suggested the *Prophecy* of *Grebnerus*, Printed in *London* 1648. and dispersed into the severall Shiers of this NATION.

THE genuine sence of the first part of this forged *Prophecie* aymes at, and onely intends to make known unto us, or that we should beleeve the *Northern King* therein mentioned was CHARLES STUART, the late beheaded King, and MARY the *Papist* his wife, who is still living in *France* to be the Papisticall Woman intended by *Grebnerus*: Whereas in truth there is no such name as CHARLES or a *Northern King* or MARY in the true Originall. How little therefore is a Daughter of *Henry* the fourth King of *France* beholden unto this blind *Prophet* or the publisher thereof; whil'it he publiquely avers that the late King by meer Marriage of her the said *Marie*, was *Regum infelicissimus*, or the most unhappy of all Kings. This is an high affront, and a superlative impudence, to maintain such things against one of the Daughters of the House of *Bourbon*, reflecting much upon the honour of the living *Queen*, whilst he endeavours to make her, yea, her onely the instrument and author of all our preceding and present Calamities which the three Nations of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland* have so miserably suffered; one may sweare here is the poysonous hand of a *Presbyterians* Pen or Priest in this aspersion; for in the true *Prophecie* of *Grebnerus*, her name is not so much as mentioned, as I shall manifest in the subsequent discourse, wherein I publish *Grebnerus Prophecie* word for word, as it is at present to be seen in *Trinitie Colledg* in *Cambridg*. I wonder who hindred his late Majesty from conceding unto those Propositions sent him at the Isle of *Wight*, in which place he had no advise from her.

Grebner *abused by the former paper.*

The Queene abused and belyed by the Prophecy:

In the second part of this erronious counterfeit Peece, he acquaints us, and would have us beleeve *Grebnerus* Propheſied, that in the reign of this *Northern King* and his Papist wife *Mary*, the *English* should chuse for their *Generall* in Warre an

Earle, and ſo they did, *viz.* the *Earle* of *Eſſex*; and that he ſhould continue his *Commands* three years and ſomwhat more, and ſo he did; and I doubt not but the *Publiſher* of this pretended *Prophecie* knew it very well, by ſome eminent repulſe or knocking, which ſome of the late *Earles Commanders* or Souldiers beſtowed on him, which occaſiond the remembrance of the time of his Command ſo exactly. After the *Earles* deceaſe, this good man tels us and very truly, the *Engliſh* ſhall elect for their *Generall* a *Knight*, not of the Family or Dignity of the former; and this *Knight* ſhould trample under his feet all thoſe enemies which ſhould dare to reſiſt him. This was intended of Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who was indeed elected the *Parliaments Generall*, and was at the time of his *Election* onely a *Knight*, though ſince *Lord Viſcount Cameron*; who to the eternall griefe of the contrary Party hath performed ſo much as hath made good the *Propheſie*.

But now appeares the *Prophet Micah* with his hornes and in his proper colors, *viz.* he ſaith, that after the *Lord Fairfax* ſhall lay down his *Commiſſion*, the *Engliſh* ſhall chuſe them no more any Generall. You muſt underſtand this was publiſhed in 1648. at what time this precious *Scribler*, beleeved as much as he wrote; we all know the latter part of this *Propheſie* to be a very great *Untruth*; for after the *Lord Fairfax* had laid down his *Commiſſion*, with as much honour as ever any Man did, behold, the *Parliament* did elect *Oliver Cromwell* Eſquire, for their third Lord Generall; who hath with as much ſucceſſe and valour performed the Command they conferred on him as could from any man be expected, both in his ſeverall employments in *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*; and bleſſed be God (if need were) we have ſo hopefull a Nurſery of vertuous Souldiers in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, as out of whom we might elect many more *Lord Generals*; if need were, I could nominate foure or five my ſelfe, valiant and fitted for the worke. But we will proſecute our *Prophet*, who runs on and would informe us, that after when the *Engliſh* ſhall chuſe no more Generals, *there ſhall appeare one* Charles *deſcending from* CHARLES; which you muſt underſtand he intends of the preſent

If he appeare not before he will never hurt us.

preſent King of *Scotland*, and that he with a mighty Navie of *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Hollanders*, *French* and ſuch like people, ſhall overthrow the *Parliament* and cut them all to peeces; and then ſhall govern his Fathers Kingdomes happily (he might firſt have put in or Propheſied whether he ſhould ever recover them.) After which his overthrow of the Parliament, he ſhal beare rule far and neer, and be greater then CHARLES *the Great*. He may, I confeſſe, in perſon or bulke be greater then *Charles the Great*; but not in Warre or Atchievements be ſo happy.

This is an Anſwer unto this trifling Sheet, which maintaines the preſent King of *Scotland* to be intended in *Grebnerus* Propheſie, which I contradict, and affirme poſitively, that he is not ſo much as hinted at therein, nor is he concerned in any thing there in the leaſt meaſure. If our Adverſaries ſecond Propheſie have as little evidence for the future advancement of the *Scottiſh* King as this formerly repeated; I aſſure them they will want ſufficient matter, to make even a Jury of Ideots to beleeve any ſuch matter of the preſent King their Maſter, as that he is to be greater then *Charles* the Great.

An Anſwer unto a ſecond Counterfeit *Grebner*, publiſhed 1650.

THE former erronious *Prediction* or *Propheſie* going forth under the name of the true *Grebner*, not finding that happy entertainment and reception amongſt the *Engliſh* Cavaliers and others as was expected, from thoſe who emitted it even in that miſerable conjuncture of time of 1648. to affright and terrifie the *Engliſh* Nation either from aſſiſting the preſent *Parliament*, or to ſtand firme unto, or obey their *Edicts*. Behold, in 1650. *Anonimus*, or a nameleſſe Author, publiſheth in Print ſome other *Propheſies*, pretending them more true and from more ſound Authors; ſaying, ſome of them to be *Paulus Grebnerus*; others, of one *Baudenſis* a Kinſman of *Grebners*: Belike the *Grebners* have the ſpirit of Propheſie by ſucceſſion,

or It is continued in the blood. This Man tels us matter of consequence in the front of his Booke, *viz.* that it containes the *History* of *Europe* from *Anno* 1650. to *Anno* 1710,&c. And that he might be sure to countenance his owne opinion, and receive no contradiction in what he publisheth, he affirmes beforehand in his *Epistle* that he quotes strange Auhors and Bookes, and such as are not to be seen in every *Library*. Verily I beleeve he speaks truth; for his *Authors* I conceive lived in *Utopia*, and their Books, or such as he mentions to be theirs are no where to be seen or heard of but in *Terra incognita*. The whole scope of that his Booke being nothing else, but a slovingly casting dirt upon the honour and Actions of this present *Parliament*, and a meere invention to deceive and cheat the World, and especially the *English* Commonwealth, in asserting out of his forged Propheſies, *That* Charles *the present Scottish King is the Lyon of the North*, so frequently Propheſied of, and that *he and he onely shall erect the fift universall Monarchy, and that* England *shall be under a Monarchy untill Doomes day, and that the present* Charles *shall doe wonders, &c.*

I professe no envie unto the family of *Stuarts* or the off-spring of the deceased *King*, or any of his children now alive, I extreamly lament their sad condition; with an upright heart I speak my mind & deliver my conceptions freely without gall or bitternesse, hoping none wil take it ill from me, who being a Subject to the *English Common-wealth*, and a constant adherer unto *the present Parliament*, knowing no other Authority but what is derived from them, doe assume so much publique Liberty, as to vindicate their honour and to affirme Truths on their behalfe, and I hope for the welfare of this whol Nation, as well as others on the opposite or Royall *Presbyterian* party assume leave in a licencious way to vent out their untruths and bittered conceptions against them, and for and on the behoofe of their own party, *viz.* Cavaliers, by meanes whereof thousands have miscarried in the late Wars, and yet may doe if not prevented.

I shall orderly relate the Authors own words, and then discover his Fallacies and abuses offered unto the whol Nation, in

in pretending and producing forged *Propheſies* inſtead of true ones. In pag. 1. lin. 18, 19, 20. he ſaith, *We have gained no more by our Civill Wars, then inſtead of one Tyrant to advance a dozen over us; and from the height of our former liberty to run up the broad way to the height of ſlavery.* In the firſt place we ſee he confeſſeth the late King to be a Tyrant: ſecondly, he puts a great aſperſion upon the honour and proceedings of the Parliament: I hope they will take ſuch honourable Courſes hereafter amongſt themſelves, and with their Sub Committees in every County, that no viperous Pen may take occaſion in the future to blemiſh their juſtice or well mannaging the Publique affaires of this Nation; and that we of the *Commonwealth*, as we have equally ſhared in the burthens and misfortunes of the worſt of times, may in the end be more then Adventurers, if not reall poſſeſſors of what hath been already or ſhall be hereafter obtained by our Swords and Purſes, *viz.* Publique Liberty.

Parlament abuſed.

The late King confeſſed to be a Tyrant.

In his ſecond Page he writes, *That the fift and laſt univerſall Monarchy of the Goſpell of Chriſt upon Earth, ſhall begin in the year of our Lord* 1710. If this Author will have the preſent *Scottiſh King* to be the Man, as all along he maintaines, or that Emperor who ſhall be the fift *Monarch*, or firſt beginner of the fift *Monarchy*, and it or that Monarchy not to be in *Eſſe* untill 1710. Let us then looke into the improbability of this Mans Conjecture and aſſertion; the preſent *Scottiſh* King is this 29 of *May* 1651. fully 21. years of age; if we conſider what his age may be in the year 1710. we ſhall finde it thus: *Natus* 1630. which ſubſtracted from $\frac{1710}{1680}$. there remains 80. From hence we may conclude that the Author intended the *Lyon of the North* or the preſent King of *Scotland*, ſhall take poſſeſſion of his fift *Monarchy* when he is full fourſcore years of age. Our Author may well bluſh at theſe his miſtakes; for if in the Catologue of the *Scottiſh* Kings he ever find any one to have lived ſixty yeares, its a miracle; let him peruſe the Cronicle of that Nation and he ſhall finde, ſome of their Kings to have bin beheaded, others depoſed by the Nobles, moſt murthered; and very rarely any to dye in their Beds, nor ſhall he finde

A fift univerſall Monarchy.

Age of the Scottiſh King at preſent.

He muſt be 80 years of age when he enters on the fift Monarchy.

The Scottish Kings live not 80 years.

finde few of them to have lived out halfe their time. But whether there shall be a fift Monarchy yea or no, I shall handle in the latter part of this Discourse, in the interim I hold this Assertion of the fift *Monarchy* to be a very ridiculous Tenet, and as probably like to be true as that *Charles Stuart* the present *Scottish* King shall live unto eighty years of age, which I assure my selfe he shall not by almost halfe a Century; yet should not I envie him such an happinesse, being he was Native of *England*, if I could see any reason in Art or Nature to confirme such a conjecture.

Lyon of the North.

In his fourth leafe, the preceding *Anonymus* mentions the *Comet* in 1618. and tels us of a Conjuction of ♄ and ♃ the 18. *July* 1618. which cannot be; for ♄ was then in ♉, ♃ in ♐: the effects whereof, saith he, *Are not confined unto Germany onely, but are fore-runners of the downfall of the Sodomiticall order of the Society of* Jesuites, *the extirpation of all Kingdomes and free States of Papists*, (these are the Authors words) and onely to make way for the *Lyon of the North* in the Ashes of *Germany*, and this Lyon is the present *King of Scotland*: *Risum teneatis amici.* I onely unto this give this Answer, That in the year 1618. there was no such Conjunction of ♄ and ♃; therefore all this Mans events and predictions derived from that pretended Conjunction are vaine and idle, for the Learned doe well know, there being no cause no effects could possibly follow. I perceive this Author is very lame in this as in all other his Proofes, and so I beleeve we shall finde him: perhaps he had the calculation of this Conjunction of *Saturne* and *Jupiter* which he saith was in 1618. in some obscure Library, or in such whereof he gave us an hint in his Epistle, that so we should not track him. The Parliament and Commonwealth of *England* may well adventure all the whol difference in question upon the Truth thereof, *viz.* if there were a Conjuction of the two superiors in 1618. we will yeeld and lay downe our Cause, but if no such Conjunction then was or in five years after, let our enemies be ashamed of their forgeres. This Author shal give us leave to make use of our own reason and understanding, and that assures us the Conjunction of Saturn.

The true Conjunction was July 1623.

turn and *Jupiter*, which he would have us take notice of, was really the seventh of *June* 1623.

In the same fourth leafe he produces a Prediction of *John Baudensis* verbatim thus rendred by himselfe; *There shall happen in these our Europeian Regions, the destruction of great Emperours, the slaughter of People, funerals of Kings, subversions of Commonwealths, mutations of Monarchies, massacres of Princes and illustrious Commanders, violent and proud Counsels, treasons and rebellions amongst Subjects; Clergie men shall finde a change of Lawes and Ecclesiasticall constitutions by those of greater power, and an insatiable desire of new things among common people. The Northerne parts of Europe shall be greatly oppressed with Warre, Sickenesse and Pestilence; rich men shall be impoverished, Princes cast out of their Dominions; the Fathers shall be banished, and after a long space of trouble,* their Children shall be restored to their former Condition. *This Comet also threatneth the terrible ruine of* Rome, *and burnings in all the Cities of* Europe. *The Papisticall Clergie, especially the Cardinals, shall be cast downe from their dignities; the Jesuites shall every where be drawne to death, neither shall the* Spaniards *or* French *men have courage to save their necks from the halters. Furthermore, we discerne a Kingdome to arise of the most ancient Inhabitants in the* Holy Land, *which to Christians shall be a Miracle, and to the World a terrour; and these shall obtaine the revolution of a new Empire, under which shall be administred universall gladnesse, joy and delight to Mankinde, the Wicked being every where taken away. All these things shall be effected by a certaine* Northern King, *who shall miraculously establish Peace, Religion and Security throughout the whole World, &c.*

Baudensis.

The end why this Prophecy was forged.

He intends the Jewes.

A meer contradiction to the former assertion.

Thus farre he produces the Prediction, or as himselfe will have it, the Prophecy of *Baudensis*; and he conceives, if it be not *Apostolicall*, yet it far exceeds *Astrologicall* ones. And verily so it may, for if *Scotland* be the *Holy Land*, as he here intends it, I protest its unto me more than a Miracle; or if a *Kingdome* or *Monarchy* arise from that *Nation*; or if any of *Scotish Race* shall hereafter be produced that shall begin the *fifth Monarchy*; or if an *Emperour* or *Monarch* shall arise out of *Scotland* greater than *Charles* the Great, & shall administer joy, gladnes and delight to Mankinde, the wicked (not the *Scotish* Wenches)

being taken away, and this *Northern King*, or preſent *Scotiſh* King to eſtabliſh Peace, Religion and ſecurity throughout the whole World; I ſay, when I ſee this verified, I ſhall beleeve it to be more than a Miracle: In the interim, if theſe were *Baudenſis* words, I doe notwithſtanding conceive it as far from his ſenſe to make the *Scots* ſuch ſticklers for Piety and Juſtice, as Heaven is from Hell. In the interim I hold this *Prophecy* to be in the number of thoſe which this Author hath forged out of his owne adulterate heart, and receive it as the flattering Prediction of a meere Time ſerver, purpoſely to ingratiate with the *Presbytery* and *Cavalry* of *England*, to vilifie the preſent Government, to terrifie the *Engliſh* with the approach of the yong *Scotiſh* King and his Army.

In his ſixt Page he runs on thus:

We in England *have felt the miſery of the one, and are ready ſtript to ſuffer the Calamities of the other; having for the preſent loſt what is impoſſible to be regained; and ſeeing a new ſtorme of Devaſtations hanging over our heads by the yong Kings late arrivall in* Scotland *(where he is received as abſolute Soveraigne) which fils Mens hearts with penſive thoughts and doubtings what will be the end of theſe wofull beginnings. For my part I am a zealous Adorer of a Parliament; nor deſerve I to cenſure the Actions of our Repreſentatives; yet will not I promiſe the Term of an Age to our Novell Government, but thinke verily a change is neer at hand to the old Modell. It is caſuall to the beſt Kingdomes to have Interregnums; but as we ſtand now, we ſhall neither be for ſix years together a body Politicke, nor a true Church of God. That excellent* Aſtrologer *of* Miſnia Paul Grebner, *was more than an Inquiſitor into the effects of Starres, being queſtionleſſe indued from above with a Prophetick ſpirit, not to be deſired, much leſſe of all, he plainly affirmes,*

A blinde Prophet.

That as England *ever was a Monarchy within it ſelfe, ſince it was diſcovered by the* Romans, *ſo ſhall it ſo continue and remaine, even then when all other Kingdomes and States in Europe are ſwallowed up of the fift* Monarchy of the Lyon of the North. *His Prophecy of our Civill Warres, of the fate of our late King, and the reſtauration of his Son to his Fathers Dominions,* runneth thus, *Ban. 77.*

No ſuch thing in the Original

A meer untruth

Gebner *never mentioned the late King.*

Greb.

Grebner's Prophecy of our late KING and his Sonne now KING.

A second counterfeit Prophecy father'd on Grebner, *Printed* 1650.

PER *idem tempus Rex quidem Borealis (nomine* Carolus*) Mariam ex Papistica religione sibi assumptam in Matrimonium conjunxerit, ex quo evadet Regum infelicissimus: inde populus ejus, ipso abdicato, Comitem quendam perantiquæ familiæ regno præponet, qui tres annos aut circiter durabit; & hoc quoque remoto, Equitem quendam bellicosum in ejus locum assumet, qui paulo amplius regnabit. Post hunc eliget nullum. Interea unus è stirpe* Caroli *in littore regni patris sui cum* Gallicis, Suevicis, Danicis, Hollandicis, Burgundicis, *&* Germanicis *auxiliis stabit, omnes inimicos suos cruentissimo prælio superabit, & postea regnum suum felicissimè administrabit, eritque* Carolo *magno major.* And in *Ban.* 74. he saith, *Circa An.* 1663. *Brittanniarum Rex antiquum cum Belgarum Ordinibus fœdus & amicitiam rumpet, ob ereptas sibi ab ipsorum piratis naviculas quasdam, qui pertrepidi ad novum Danorum Regem (nomine* Christiernum*) confugient, qui utrosque compositissimis orationibus, deinde muneribus in concordiam alliciet.*

The English runs thus.

"About the same time a certain Northern King, named "*Charles*, who shall marry *Mary* of the Popish Religion, to "his great unhappinesse; so that his People rejecting him, "shall set up an Earle of a very ancient Family, who shall "continue three yeers or thereabouts; he dying, they shall "elect in his stead a Warlike Knight, who shall rule a little "longer; after him they shall elect none. But in the meane "one of *Charles* his stock shall land on the Sea-Coasts of his "Fathers Kingdom, and with *French*, *Swedish*, *Danish*, *Hollandian*, "*Burgonian*, and *German* Forces, in a most cruell Battell shall "vanquish all his Enemies, and afterward most happily go- "vern his Kingdome, and be greater than *Charles* the Great. "And about the year 1663. the King of the most ancient *Bri-*

The whole Nation know this to be a lye.

"*taines*, for the losse of some Ships at Sea, shall breake his "League and amity with the States of *Holland*; who fearing, "shall have recourse unto the new King of *Danes* (named "*Christiernus*) for succour, and he by faire intreaties and large "gifts shall win either side to agreement. Nor doth he ever "speake of *England* in all that famous Manuscript, but as the "most warlike and potent Kingdome in *Europe*. Therefore "all good Christians ought to wish the new Warre were con-
The Authors intention discovered. "cluded rather by an happy agreement and composition, "than by Sword and Musket, and the King placed on his "throne rather with the hands of his loving and rejoycefull "Subjects, then with the Swords of Forraigners. For if the "beginning of his Restauration be in blood, and tumbling "of Garments in Blood, the accomplishment of it will be "with burning and fuell of fire.

These two Coppies are so different the one from the other, that I shall not spend much time in Confutation of those many untruths, and abusive Predictions, referring the Reader only unto the true Originall which I hereafter publish. An easie understanding may perceive the severall Contradictions of the former with the latter; in very deed they signifie nothing at all that hath the least probability of truth; the maine scope of this later, being a perswasive Delusion, and a threatning Admonition unto the *Parliament* to compose these Differences, and set the King of *Scotland* in the throne of *England*, lest he with *Danes* and *Dutch* overthrow the *Parlament*, and consume us all with Fire and Sword. I cannot perswade my selfe this mans Logicke or Rhetorick, or farre fetched Prophecies, will finde the Parlament and Army in so willing an humour of giving away their Liberty already obtained with the expence of so much blood and treasure; or whether this Mans severe threats of bringing in Forreigners with the present *Scotish* King, to consume our persons with the Sword, and our Estates with fire and faggot; I say, whether this Oratory will be pleasing to the Commonalty of *England* yea or no; or whether such language will make them dote on *Monarchy* I much

fear.

feare. If any adoration of *Monarchy* be expected, it must be from the *Presbytery*; *Who would have all in flames rather than their* Diana *should be cast downe*; *but downe it must, and they also.*

In the tenth Page of his second part, he tels us of an Eclips of the Sun in 19 degrees of *Leo* 1654. and of other Eclipses in 1657. 1658. 1661. 1663. and that these shall be formidable to *Austria*, *Silesia*, *Hungary*, *Holland*, *France* and *Portugall*; portending the mutations of all those several States, and that the Revolution of time is come, wherein they must give place unto the *Lyon of the North*, *whose Scepter shall bruise their power to nothing*, and his Gauntlet lay their Forces prostrate at his feet. This Prediction he avers to be of *Bandensis*, and delivers it in Prose, but on the eleventh side of that his second Part, he acts the Poet, and confirmes all he saith for true with an old Coppy of Verses, portending as he makes us beleeve the greatnesse of the *Lyon of the North*. Take it I beseech you as he renders it:

Eclipses and their Portents.

All must yeeld to the Northern Lion.

Thy first Issue

Inclines to Warre, plague doth the next subdue;
But Lyon fierce sprung from the Northerne shore
Shall bring from deepest Hell and Waves that rore
A blazing Army; He shall men ore-run,
Cities and Cattle, yea the Moon and Sunne
Shall he remove; and Father like, the least
Make highest, and give Lawes to the weak West.

A Prophecy to no purpose, but absolutely against the Scotish King.

These Verses were a Prophecie of King *James* and his Issue, *Charles* the late King was his first issue, and he began the Wars, *Charles* the present King of *Scotland* and his Brethren are those he cals the next issue. Now if Plague shall subdue these, as the Prophecie saith absolutely it shall, I would then know how the *Northern Lyon King* can be this present King of *Scotland*, who must act such wonders, and live so long?

In the next place, he delivers us for a very Truth, that the Conjunction of *Saturne* and *Jupiter* in *Leo*, 1683. shall

Jewes *converted* 1683. bring forth the Converſion of the *Jewes*; then he proceeds to ſpeake of *Gog* and *Magog*, and his owne conceptions of a *fift univerſall Monarchy*; as alſo the return of the ten Tribes, (*apud Græcas Calendas*) and the deſtruction of the Houſe of *Auſtria* 1694. All which he would prove out of theſe words: *And the Stone which ſmote the Image became a great Mountaine, and filled the Earth. Ergo*, the Stone cut without hands, muſt needs be underſtood of a glorious Monarchy; and this muſt be the fift Monarchy. That place intends the ſpirituall reigne of Chriſt upon Earth, and diſperſing the Goſpell of Chriſt over moſt parts of the World. *In his* 28. *page, he will have us to underſtand, that he muſt not be a Moyſes* of the Jewes blood, *but a Captaine from the North, who ſhall reſtore the Jewes, and worke the workes of God in righteouſnes, and make peace, and like a mighty ſtream overflow the whole Earth.*

Houſe of Auſtria to be deſtroyed 1694.

I cannot underſtand how this Lyon of the North, or this man greater than *Charles* the great, can burn Cities, Men, Cattle, &c. devoure all with the Sword, and yet after that be ſaid to performe the workes of God in righteouſneſſe.

In page 29. he mentions a *Northerne Monarchy that ſhall ariſe from the Northern Sea, and pitch his Tents in the Aſhes of the Eaſterne and Weſtern Monarchies.*

It ſeems this Lyon of the North muſt be a great Traveller, whilſt he trots from Eaſt to Weſt to conquer Kingdomes, Nations, Countries. *Dic & eris mihi magnus Apollo, In quibus, &c. viz.* In what Countrey ſhall this great *Alexander* be born, &c.

A fifth Monarchy pretended. In that page alſo he would prove a fift Monarchy out of the ſecond of *Daniel*, and ve. 40. *viz. And the fourth Kingdome ſhall be ſtrong as Iron, &c.* This was the *Roman Monarchy*, which was the greateſt ever yet was in the World or ever ſhal be; and truly, if I had confidence to beleeve there might have been a fift Monarchy, I could have conceived the *Turkiſh* Empire to have been it, being in greatneſſe it exceeds moſt that ever went before it, the *Roman* excepted. But I ſhall have occaſion hereafter to be copious on this ſubject, but herein we muſt give credit to the many Prophecies of former ages, rather than the

ſingle

ſingle opinion of one or two men, and they not endued with the ſpirit of Prophecy. Of a fift univerſall Monarchy they ſpeake not, onely of a King or Prince that ſhall unexpectedly breake forth into the World, and ſhall over-run in a few years all Nations or People where he comes; but for a continuance of his Empire there is not one word; all of theſe men concluding his ſudden death and ſhort time of reigning.

No fifth univerſal Monarchy.

By the thred we ſhall recover the needle, for at laſt our Author in Page 31. rejects the famous *Ambroſe Merlin* of *Wales*, and tels us of a rare *Scotiſh Merlin* living in King *Lucius* dayes; and this is the onely and onely true *Merlin*, and the trueſt of Prophets. I verily beleeve he ſpeaks what he thinks, and by this his peremptory confidence we ken our Author to be of the *Scotiſh* Presbyterian faith, and alſo what he drives at in the maine. No Prophet pleaſeth his humour but a *Scotiſh* Rimer; no Monarch, no King muſt have the honor to begin a fift Monarchy but the *Lyon of the North*; no man is to be admitted *Lyon of the North* but *Charles Stuart* the late *Charles* his Sonne, and the preſent King of *Scotland*. Who beleeves what this Relator writes, muſt have above three graines of *Scotiſh* Faith, elſe he will never remove a Mountaine, or thoſe many Mountaines of unbeliefe which lye in the way betwixt words and performances. But you ſhall have the *Scotiſh Merlins* owne words *Latin* and *Engliſh*, as this Author tels us he found it in a Manuſcript; for you muſt know he dares quote no Authors but inviſible ones, and Manuſcripts of his owne in *Utopia* to aver this *Scot Merline*, or *Merlinus Caledonius*.

Merlinus Caledonius.

A Scotiſh Merlin *much crackt of for a rare Prophet.*

Illis autem temporibus revolutis, Cauda Virginis Leonem intrabit, & Sagittarii dorſum Scorpius Aſcendet, Borealia regna à meſſoribus obterentur, Auſtrales principatus in ſtatum pulvereum deſinent, & inſulanarum Monarchiarum poteſtates ſine fræno aut milite ephippiabuntur; bella atrocia ventis diſſipabuntur, & peſſum ibunt judiciali grandine, quæ per baculum ortum habuerunt, per ſpurios juventutem; Sol ipſe timpanizabit miniato chlamyde indutus, & Luna cineritiis cothurnis ad nundinas totulabit. Rides O Rex? At quibus hæc ſupervenient, luctu & mærore contabeſcent. Hæc omnia vix plene peragentur, quum Princeps regali origine coronatus ex Borealibus plagis

Prophecy of the Scotiſh Merlin.

plagis proveniet ſuis inexpectatus, alieniginis deſideratus: qui eò quod Leone ferociente inſignietur, Leo nuncupabitur. Non conquieſcet donec Synodo per eum convocata miniſque diſſoluta, victricia arma in boſtes transferat & lamentabili ſucceſſu vicinorum principum ditiones peſſundet. Alexandrum *magnum virtute,* Cyrum *fælicitate ſuperabit, freta tranſnavigabit, à multis Regibus Imperator ſalutabitur, & urbem quandam vetuſtam ſolo æquabit. Interea ex Oriente princeps bellipotens illum prælio laceſſet, contra quem Leo cum omnibis copiis procedet, & cis Euphratem poſitis Caſtris illum expectabit, ſi princeps flumen tranſibit Leo ſuperabitur; at ipſe excercitu fluvium tranſducto hoſtem cruento conflictu ſuperabit, & univerſum Orientem in poteſtatem rediget. Dum hæc agentur, complures Reguli ex India in Syriam cum ingentibus irrumpent excercitibus, & circa vallem* Jehoſaphat *præliabundi Leonem opperibunt, ubi ab ipſo ad internecionem omnes delebuntur. Nec multo poſt Leo ipſe fatis concedet, poſt quam regnum transfugarum miranda pietate in perpetuum fundarit.*

In Engliſh thus:

"Thoſe times being paſt, the tayle of the Virgin ſhall enter the Lyon, and *Scorpio* ſhall aſcend the backe of *Sagitary*: the Northerne Kingdomes ſhall be waſted by Reapers, *the Southerne Paincipalities ſhall end in duſt*, and the powers of the Iſland Monarchies without either Bridle or Souldier ſhall be harneſſed. Cruell Wars ſhall be ſcattered by the Winds, and quell'd by a revengefull Hayle; whoſe beginning were by a ſtaffe, their growth and continuance by Baſtards. The Sunne it ſelfe ſhall play on the Timbrell clad with a vermilion coat, and the Moone with dun buskins, ſhall amble to the faire. Laugheſt thou oh King? But thoſe on whom theſe things ſhall come, for griefe and ſorrow ſhall pine away. All theſe things ſhall ſcarce be accompliſhed, when a *Prince of royall ſtocke ſhall come forth crowned from the Northerne parts*, as to his owne people unexpected, but deſired by forreigners; who becauſe he ſhall beare a rampant Lyon, ſhall therefore be called a Lyon. He ſhall not reſt, till having called a Synod, and after diſſolved it by threats, he ſhall advance

"advance his conquering Armes againſt his Enemies, and by *A great brag*
"*wofull ſucceſſe* ſhall harraſſe the territories of neighbor Prin- *to no purpoſe.*
"ces. He ſhall exceed *Alexander* the Great in vertue, and *Cyrus*
"in ſucceſſe: he ſhall paſſe the Seas, and be ſaluted Emperour
"by many Kings. *A certaine aneient City ſhall he lay levell with the* *Look to it* Lon-
"*ground.* In the mean while a powerfull Prince out of the Eaſt don *this is*
"ſhall provoke him to Battle, againſt whom the Lyon ſhall *of thee.*
"march with all his Forces, and pitching his *Campe* on this
"ſide *Euphrates* ſhall expect him. If the Prince ſhall come o-
"ver the River, the Lyon ſhall be overcome; but he ſhall
"paſſe his Army over the River and give his enemy a bloody
"defeat, and be Maſter of all the Eaſt. Whil'ſt theſe things *The King of*
"are in Action, divers petty Kings from *India* ſhall break in- Scots *muſt*
"to *Syria* with mighty Armies, and provided for Battle, ſhall *fight in* Judea
"waite for the Lyon about the Valley of *Jehoſaphat*, where *if this Prophet*
"they ſhall by him be all wholly cut off. Not long after ſhall *lye not.*
"the Lyon himſelfe deceaſe, after that, with eminent piety, he *The* Scots *are*
"ſhall have eſtabliſhed the Kingdome of Fugitives. *fugitives all*
over the World.

Our Author is now ingenuous, whil'ſt he confeſſeth there is nothing more extant of this *Scotiſh Merlines* but this, onely peece. I would know of the wiſeſt man living, how this Prophecy [had it not ſeemingly tended to his purpoſe, we had not ſeen this rarity; but if we admit it one,] can any way prejudice our preſent *State*, or further the preſent *Scotiſh* King, for wherein is he nominated *in* this or *Scotland* it ſelfe; it rather ſeemes a generall Prophecy of the laſt times. Certainly, had King *James* been a warlike Prince, many things herein might *King* James *a*
have been appropriated unto him, but becauſe of his extreame *veey coward.*
cowardize, it fits not him. We know he was called the Lyon of the North, and that he procured the *Synod* of *Dort*; and how he was repured righteous, &c. but it had no relation unto him, nor hath it any to the preſent *Scotiſh* King; the very words of the Prophecie are ſo ſignificant, they need no reſutation or further expoſition, they agreeing wholly with many others in the ſame thing, *viz.* That a certaine Prince ſhall in the laſt times ariſe, who ſhall over-run all *Europe* ſuddenly *A great Prince*
and alſo deſtroy ſome Eaſtern Princes. *to appeare.*

In Page 33 and 34. he labours to prove, and in his owne judgement is cleare, that neither a *Spaniard* or *Swede*, *Dane* or *French*, *German* or *Engliſh* ſhall be the *fifth Monarch* or produce the *fifth Monarchy*. This niggardly Prophet deales hardly with us *Engliſh*, whileſt he tels us we ſhall extend our Limits no further, *Ex ungue Leonem*. It grieves this Man our Army entred *Scotland* 1650. he would fool us out of our Conqueſt there; but what will this ſtickler ſay, if we live to ſee an *Engliſh* Army in *Frante*, yea, perhaps amongſt the *Dutch*.

An inviſible Nation prated of.

Good pitiful Prophet, let us take in as much of *Scotland* as is worth keeping. Our Authors judgement is page 34. That even a Nation which at this day is hid inviſibly within the bowels of *Europe*, which ſeeing are not ſeen, and living are not known; theſe conjoyned with the converted *Jewes* and the Godly in every Nation, ſhall make the *fifth Monarchy*, which he would prove from *Dan.7. ver.27. And the Kingdome and Dominion, and the greatneſſe of the Kingdome under the whole Heaven ſhall be given to the People of the Saints of the moſt High, whoſe Kingdome is an everlaſting Kingdome, and all Dominions ſhall ſerve and obey him.*

Proofe of a fift Monarchy.

Anſwer.

God ruleth in Heaven, and Man by his permiſſion on Earth. Why the Saints, whoſe contemplations are heavenly, ſhould leave an heavenly Kingdom for an earthly tabernacle, I know not, or how it can be verified or beleeved, that the Saints in every Nation of the World can be gathered together into one Body without a mixture of ſome fleſhly, prophane or carnall people, I underſtand not. For the inviſible people he mentions, they cannot hurt us; I hope he meanes not Devils and Spirits: Let us but ſee our Enemies face to face and we ſhall doe well enough. But if the preſent King of *Scotland* muſt wait with patience for his advance unto an Empire whileſt the *Jewes* are converted, and untill there be a conjunction of the Saints with the converted *Jewes*, and that theſe united Saints and *Jewes* ſhall make up his Army; or if his Souldiers ſhall be compacted of ſuch pure Blades, let us I ſay, even goe ſleepe an age or two, and let the preſent *Scotiſh* King take a ſound Nap of about one hundred yeers long or thereabouts; for I

aſſure

assure the *English* if he never hurt us untill the scattered *Jewes* are converted, we may safely take our rest and sing lullaby. O'h that our Prophet might cry *Probatum est*, as to that part of his Prophecie, which affirmes this King's Army shall be of invisible Saints. But what is all this or the seventh Chapter of *Daniel* to prove a fifth Monarchy, or the *Scottish* King to be this Monarch? We may smile at the willing application of this Man unto his own indulgent fancy, & pitty his credulity that can be contented to swallow such contradictions in his story; as first to make this present *Scotish* King to be the great restorer of Monarchy, to be so great yea greater than *Charles* the great; and yet in many places he affirmes the Northern Lion shall doe no action of moment untill 1700. in other places he must act about 1710. from which account this Northerne Lion must of necessity be 70 or 80 years of age. And otherwhile this great Prince must stay till the conversion of the *Jewes*; then afterwards he must have an Army of Saints invisible; and with these he must domineer and fire Cities, Towns and Castles: *Qui Bavium non odit amet tua Carmina Mævi.*

Scottish King never is to conquer the Parlament.

If any man of *English* blood shall be so stupid, or such an Asinego as to credit these far-fetcht fooleries and Nonsences, and upon beleefe thereof, become rebellious to this present Parliament, let him for ever be tormented with Informers as to his Estate, and his body and indiscretion left to the mercy of the Keeper of *Bedlam*.

Admonition to the English.

Lastly, he tels us in page 36. that the *German* shall be servitors to the King of the North in 1700. and that this Northerne King shall bring *Paris*, *London*, *Antwerpe*, *Venice* and *Prague* to sit in the dust of eternall destruction. Hereafter in this Discourse I shall make it plainly appeare out of authenticke Prophecies, that the Lyon of the North shall be of the *German* Nation, and that he shall curbe the shaven Priests, and over-run most Countries of *Europe*, yea and conquer the *French* Nation, and surely then will *Paris* come unto destruction, *Antwerpe* long before that time, *Venice* by the *Turke* or one of *Mahomets* Religion, *Prague* in *Bohemia* long after *Venice* by the *Germans*, *London* is *London* yet. However by this Prophecy, the

Five great Cities to be fired by the Northern Lyon;

Paris, Prague, Venice, Antwerp *and* London *to be destroyed.*

Londoners and their ſtickling Presbyterian Monkes may ſee what they muſt expect by being friends to the Northern King, or continuing diſaffected Rebels to the preſent State, *viz.* Fire, Warre, Famine, and devaſtation of their Estates; and laſtly, eternall deſtruction to this famous City. Poſſible it is, many rebellious ſons of this City, wiſh all in flames rather than any good to the Parliament; but of this hereafter, and of the inviſible Nation which muſt doe wonders.

London *admoniſhed.*

Theſe are the Propheſies, and theſe conſtructions the Author hath made upon them in favour of the Northerne King, *viz.* the preſent *Scotiſh* King, whom he will have to be ſignified by the *Northern Lyon*, or Lion of the North. And for his Authors he produces *Grebnerus*, *Baudenſis* and the *Scotiſh Merlin*; ſomwhat he brings out of *Nuntius Propheticus* alſo to little purpoſe; for the Author thereof profeſſeth himſelfe an enemy to Propheſies and Predictions; and though he relate other mens, he makes no paraphraſe on them.

The true originall of Grebner.

We have wearied our ſelves too long in reciting the falſehoods and forgeries of theſe men. I ſhall now publiſh a moſt exact Coppy of *Paulus Grebnerus* his Prophecy or Prediction, as it is *verbatim* in the *Originall* in *Trinity Colledge* in *Cambridge*, that ſo the *Reader* may ſee the jugling of ſome, and the impoſture of others to foole the *Engliſh*, and make them beleeve ſuch things as were meerly deviſed to uphold a malicious and ſtifnecked faction againſt the preſent Parliament. The Coppy of *Grebnerus* which I publiſh, was given me in *Manuſcript* about twelve years ſince by Sir *R. M.* Knight. In the year 1648. when the former corrupt Coppy came firſt abroad, I ſent my Coppy unto *Cambridge* to be there examined by the Original; you ſhall heare part of the Gentlemans Letter which he wrote unto me after he had received my Coppy and kept it ſometimes and examined it with the Originall.

SIR,

The Prophecy *of* Paulus Grebnerus *which you ſent me long ſince, I have compared with the Originall, and alſo with two other Coppies taken out from thence 1639. which all agree together unto a point.*

Cambridg 1. Mar. 1649.

De-

De nova acri & strenua Germanica, Bavarica *cruenta Leonum pugna & Conflictu.*

vexillum 173.

Grebneri vera Copia.

ROmano *sceptro & diademate ab* Austriaca *domo fatali necessitate depositò & ablato, eaque à* Germanis *& exteris* Gallis, Anglis, Danis, *&* Suecis *hinc inde Confluentibus oppressa, horribilis inde cruenta ac acerrima pugna exorietur, qua universa* Europa *gravissime Concussa contremiscet, & varie dilacerata & vastata insignibus mutationibus obnoxia erit. Ad eam pugnam & ad faciendas irruptiones in Pomeranorum, Megapolensium, & Danorum Provincias, hujus temporis Rex* Sueciæ *invitabitur, Scriptis atrocium* Romanæ *sedis Legatorum, quibus si ille obtemperaverit, Socius belli sed malè & inauspicatè sit, ipsi propinquitate Conjunctissimus. Quamobrem suadeo* Sueciam *in eo statu quo eam acceperit, relinquat. Sic ipse stirps, & posteri ejus tranquillè pace & quiete fruentur, suis contenti quibus imperant ditionibus, gentem & subditos suos reservabunt, & sibi devinctos in officio retinebunt. Si verò secum Corde suo constituet, populum suum persuadere ac in devia abducere, dominus eum è medio tollet. Et sic è* Carolo *Magnus* Carolus *regnans fit, qui magno successu & fortuna septentrionalibus populis dominabitur. Et feliciter Classe sua contra* Hispanicam *potentiam & tyrannidem, ac eorum Classem seu Armadam ut hostis pugnabit. Et una cum Christianis junctis viribus fortiter & acriter dimicabit; Deus autem Regis conjugem Papisticam ex hac vita evocat, unde Pontifex* Romanus *magnum concipit terrorem, qui postea magis ingravescet cum* Carolus *Rex ipse Antichristo sese opponit, eique adversatur, &* Germanorum *ac vicinorum manui & robori suas copias conjungit, & oppugnat* Hispanicum *Diadema. Et tunc* Suecus *felicissimo successu, Classe & suo populo terra marique in hostem utitur.*

Ex Manuscript. *Pauli Grebneri* Snebergensis in Bibliothe. Col. Sanctæ Trinitat. Cantabrig. ex dono *Eliz.* Reginæ Angliæ.

Of a freſh Fight and conflict ſharply and fiercely maintained by the bloody Lyon of Germany and *BAVARIA.*

Banner 173

The true Prophecy of Grebner *in* Engliſh

A Fatall neceſſity having torne and pull'd from the Houſe of *Auſtria* the old *Roman* Scepter and Diadem, and after an oppreſſion of the ſame *Auſtrian* Houſe by the incurſions of *French, Engliſh, Daniſh, Swediſh*, making their irruptions on all ſides; there ſhall ariſe a horrid, bloody, ſharpe conteſt in *Europe*, which ſhall cruelly ſhake and breake away part thereof, yea ſhal expoſe the ſame being ſtrangely ſpoyled and diſmembred to egregious alterations. A *Swediſh* King then reigning ſhall be invited to that quarrell to breake in upon *Pomerane*, *Mechlenburge*, and ſome Provinces belonging to *Denmarke*, being provoked by ſome offenſive Papers of the *Romiſh* See: whereunto if He ſhall harken, He ſhall unſeaſonably and very unproſperouſly become an Allie to one that is moſt neer and intimate to Him. Wherefore I adviſe the *Swede* to leave him in the ſame ſtate wherein He findes him. By which meanes He, his Family and Poſterity remaining contented with the bounds of their owne naturall Dominions ſhall preſerve intire, and keepe in good order and allegiance their owne Subjects officiouſly diſpoſed to peace and tranquillity. But if He ſhall in his heart propoſe to pervert his Subjects by faire perſwaſions, God ſhall ſoone cut him off. And then from a *Charles* a great *Charles* ſhall obtaine the Scepter, who with great ſucceſſe and proſperity ſhall reigne over the Northerne parts of the World; yea, the ſame *Charles* ſhall much breake the power and tyranny of the *Spaniard*, and obtaine a ſignall Victory over his Navie and Armadoe. And after the conjunction of his Forces with the States of Chriſtendome He ſhall win a difficult, cruell Battle. After this, God ſhall remove his Popiſh wife, to the great terror of the Biſhop of *Rome*, who being incenſed and ſtirred thereby, King *Charles* ſhall profeſſe haſtily againſt *Antichriſt*, and joyning Forces with the *German*

Charles *of* Charles.

and

and other Allies ſhall become Enemy to Him, and the Crown of *Spaine* both. At that time ſhall the *Swede* be very ſucceſsfull and performe admirable ſervice againſt the Enemy with Men and Ships, as well by Land as by Sea.

Out of the Manuſcript of Paul Grebner *of* Sneburgh *remaining in the Library of* Trinity Colledge *in* Cambridg, *given there by Queen* Elizabeth.

The Title of *Grebners* Manuſcript, is,

Sericum Mundi Filum, ſive Vaticinium Quo ſubita mutatio Antichriſti, &c.

The World's ſilken ſtring, or a Prophecy of Antechriſts ſudden confuſion.

At the end of the Epiſtle Dedicatory to Queene *Eilzabeth*; He cloſes with theſe words:

This Worke was finiſhed by the Author at *Magdeburgh*, *Jan.* 8. 1574.

This *Grebner* was a Proteſtant, and hath extant in Print a Tranſlation of the *Proverbs* and *Canticles* in Latin Verſe.

His Predictions are not avowed by Him to be from *Aſtrology* but *Revelation*.

Every Prediction hath a Banner before it, called *Vexillum*.

This is a true and exact account of Grebners *Prophecy.*

He was in *England* 1582. and his Booke preſented to Queen *Elizabeth* was about two hundred ſheets. Doctor *Nevill* Clerk of the Queens Cloſet obtained the Booke of her, and gave it to *Trinity* Colledge Library.

The preceding Coppy having lain long by me, it hapned a Gentleman in the North parts, of a Noble Family, in the year 1649. peruſed his Fathers Library, found therin the Prophecy of *Paulus Grebnerus* coppied faire, and tranſlated by his Fathers Tutor, at what time he was a Student in *Cambridge*, which was in *Anno* 1618. or 1619. and becauſe in the ſame Paper there are ſome other Predictions collected by the ſame Tutors hand, I publiſh them all as they came into my hands, and am willing to ſhew the Originall unto any one; which was moſt carefully preſerved by the Noble Man and his Tutor, untill by accident it came into my hands.

Another Coppy of *Grebnerus* his Prophecy taken from the Originall in 1618. or 1619. by a learned hand.

A ſecond true tranſcription of Paulus Grebnerus.

Paulus Grebnerus *of* Missinia *the* German *Astrologian, in his silken thred of the* World, *which is perfected at* Magdenburgh, Anno Dom. 1574. *taken out of the Originall Booke that is in* Trinitie Colledg *Library in* Cambridge, *left there by Doctor* Nevill Mr. *of the House, which he had out of the Queens Closet.*

Foretelling divers strange things long agoe, which are fallen out already, as namely the destruction and dissipation of the *Spanish* Fleet; the Murther of *Henry* the third King of *France*; the preferment of *Henry* King of *Navarre* to the *French* Crowne. The besieging & winning the strong Towne of *Groining* in *Friesland*, & the death of *Philip* the second King of *Spain*, in his Book called *Sericum mundi filum*: where he delivers also, that the Lyon having the Rose, shall utterly destroy the Pope; so that after there shall be never any more Popes. Thus far by Mr. *Clarke*. *A Banner l.* 173.

This out of the originall booke of Grebnerus.

The *Roman* Scepter and Diadem being laid down, or taken away from the House of *Austria* by fatall necessity, and that being opposed of the *Germans* and Forreigners, as *French*, *English*, *Danish* and *Suevians*, flocking and flowing together here and there; whence shall arise a most horrible, bloody and sharpe Battle. When all *Europe* being grievously shaken shall tremble, and being sundry wayes rent and wasted, it shall be obnoxious to notable mutations and changes. To this Battell and to the making of eruptions into the Provinces of the *Pomerans*, *Negapalentians* and *Danes*. The King of *Suevia* at that time shall be invited and drawne by the writing of the *Roman* State; to which if he shall obey he becomes the neerest companion and fellow of Warre; but evilly and unluckily by the propinquity and nearnesse. Wherefore I counsell him to leave *Suevia* in the estate he had received it; so his stocke and Posterity shall quietly and peaceably enjoy it, being content with their owne conditions wherewith they doe governe, they shall reserve their Nation and their Subjects, and keepe them bound

Read the French *Inventory or Cronicle fol.* 909. *22 years sinte was this Prophecie fulfilled.*

to

to them in duty. But if he shall determine with his heart to perswade his People and draw them away, the Lord shall take him away by death, and of or from a *Charles*, a great *Charles* reigning is made, who with great successe and Fortune shall rule the *Northerne* People, and as an enemy shall fight luckily with his Navie against the *Spanish* Power and Tyranny, and their Navie or Armado, and together with other Christian Forces conjoyned shall fight stoutly and fiercely.

You see if the Scots King be this Charles, he must marry a Papist, and she must first dy before any such great acts can be done.

But God doth call out of this life the Popish Wife of the King; whence the *Romish* high Priest shall conceive great terror, which shall the more encrease and presse, when the King himselfe shall oppose *Antichrist*, and be adverse, and shall joyn his Forces to the Bands of the *Germans* and other neighbours, and shall fight against the *Spanish* Diadem; and then the King of *Suevia* shall use with happy successe his Navie and his People both by Land and Sea against the Enemy.

Loe, here the Lion of the North, as Greb ner thinks.

2 3 8.

Bohemia doth feele tumults and warlike noyses, with a great falling away of her People; and at that time the last *Cæsar* of the House of *Austria* shall put on the nose of the Elector of *Saxonie Spanish* deceitfull and treacherous Spectacles, the nature of which at last he knowes, and by experience is taught, that these Spectacles of the House of *Austria* are encouragements, or flattering and glozing words, wicked and treacherous practises: If he goe on further to give credit unto them, he shall cast headlong himselfe, Wife and Children, and all Christendome into pernicious Destruction; whence the People of *Rome* shall take up a great laughter.

This Prophecie was also in the Paper with the former.

But the Lord doth raise up an Elector, which shall throw down and root out the *Roman Antichrist* with all her Members and Ayders. In this violent, headlong and Sea-tumult, and in the despaire of the *Roman Cæsar*, the Exiles of all the Kings and Princes of *Europe*, the *Bavarians*, *Bohemians*, *Burgundians*, the *French* and the *Portugals* shall be restored to their former Estates. And a Noble and stout *Bohemian* Lord doth possesse and recover his Jurisdiction the meeting together of

Armies, and their Diſſipation. Theſe being expelled, ſhall ſeeke their recovery, and the Heires of them ſhall contend and labour, that by the bounty of the new Emperour of *Germany* they may be ſet againe in the place of their Anceſtors.

There ariſes a new fortunate *Bohemian Ziſca*, moſt ſtrong famous towards or againſt the *Bohemian* Warre; who ſhall breake the heads of the *Jeſuites* in *Germanie*, and drive them out of *Bohemia* and *Auſtria*; and ſhall ſubdue to himſelfe the *Bohemians*, and all the tract through *Auſtria* and *Pannonia*, even to *Conſtantinople*, and all thoſe People; and therefore it is meet and requiſite that a glittering, precious, golden Diadem burning be ſet upon the Head of this *Teutonicall* or *German Ziſca*. *Ziſca* is the head of the Storke, who being a great and ſtout Warrier, doth come forth of the ſtock of *Mars* Rentecer the ſixt; and he ſhall be called a worthy Noble Man. He ſhall rule victoriouſly, and ſhall doe theſe famous things, and ſhall happily finiſh them with his other Tribunes and Captaines.

After theſe Changes, a ſubtile exerciſed Interpreter of the *Revelation* of Saint *John* may more eaſily be underſtood, and more eaſily decipher the ſame; the ninties being paſt by little and little between the ſix hundred and ſix years. Then ſhall be a moſt lively explanation of thoſe things which *Ezekiel* and *Daniel* have Propheſied of the laſt Act of the old age of the World.

In which ſeventh year M. Brightman writ his book of the Revelation.

There is another ancient Prophecie of one Capeſtranus, *found in the Records of* Canterbury, *to this effect,*

The Lyon of the Houſe of *Burgundie*, having gotten the Empire, will ſeek to build a ſure neſt for his yong, but it ſhall not be; for there ſhall ariſe a certaine grave and conſtant Man neer *Aquiſgrave* of the *Rhine*; who being choſen, ſhall reſtore the Apoſtolicall Diſcipline. And in the third incurſion of time, ſhall prevaile and do great things; and there ſhall be of his Race to the day of Judgment.

Divers

Divers Predictions upon the Conjunction of *Saturn* and *Iupiter*, *Iuly* 1623.

1 Divers ſiniſter events ſhall ſeeme to conſpire together for the croſſing of a great Prince, who by oppreſſing the common People, ſhall in the end drive them to Sedition. *This came to paſſe accordingly in King* Charles *his reigne.*

2 The Conjunction of *Jupiter* and *Saturne* in the Houſe cæleſtiall, called that of Death, doth portend that ſome Prince ſhall be detained priſoner, to the great diſadvantage of his affaires of Eſtate.

3 Upon the firſt quarter of the Moon, which ſhall be the 27. of *February*, is foretold, That ſome King or Prince ſhall undertake a voyage of great conſequence without certainty of return, which at the beſt ſhall be both later than expectation, and after the enduring of many miſeries. *King* Charles *his ſucceſſeſſe journey into* Spain.

4 He which ſhall ſtand on the top of Fortunes wheele, let him looke warily to his feet for fear of ſlipping; becauſe ſo great a fall is threatned him, as ſhall procure his utter ruine; which ſhall aſtoniſh thoſe who have climed up into the ſeats of honor unworthily. *Read the Annals of* 1624. 1625. *and* 1626.

5 A Monarch that hath betruſted his affaires of great Conſequence to the direction of one, who was no way capable of ſo weighty a charge, ſhall be ſenſible of the great fault he hath committed, whereof he ſhall too late repent. *King* Charles *relying on* Canterbury *and other ſilly fellowes makes this good.*

6 The ſtirrers and Incendiaries of Sedition ſhall make reſidence in the Houſes

of Kings and Princes.

7 War defer'd through want of Money.

London *here is intended.*

8 The Land and Towne *Geminiſt* shall bewaile the want of her Sun.

It intends the private raiſing of Horſe in Germany *which were to have into* England.

9 There ſhall be great levying of Souldiers for the execution of ſome Stratagem, but all shall turn to nothing; for the ſudden departure of a great Perſonage shall cauſe much Murmuring and Diſcontent.

10 Men diſguiſed shall deſire that their outward ſemblance may make shew of that which they are not, and shall be the Authors of many particular Combats in the Land *Geminiſt.* Thus much was in the old *Manuſcript.*

Grebnerus *cleared of intending the* Scots *King to be the* Charles *here mentioned*

Grebnerus here in this Prophecy (if it prove one) doth not ſo much as mention a King of *Scotland* or *Scotland* it ſelfe. Its the whole ſcope of *Grebner* to informe the *Germans*, after a long ſeries of time, of the *Swediſh* Nation, and their many conflicts with the *Germans*; nor hath he the leaſt relation unto any People or Nation elſe. And whereas he ſaith from a *Charles* a great *Charles* shall ariſe or be derived and rule the Northern people, this may very well be after many ages from this yeer 1651. for *Sweden* is more North than *Scotland*, and hath greater North Latitude than *Scotland*; and beſides, many of their Kings have been named *Charles*; the late *Guſtavus Adolphus* was the Son of a *Charles*, yet cannot he be the very *Charles* intended here, for he never fought with the *Spaniard* at Sea; however, it is moſt apparent, that the great *Charles* intended by *Grebnerus* muſt be Native of *Sweden*, and ſo no Native of *England*, or *Scotland*. This I write, to make it appeare unto the World, that thoſe who would have *Grebnerus* to intend *Charles Stuart* the preſent King of *Scotland* to be *Charles* the Son of *Charles*, and to be ſignified here by *Grebnerus*, and that he shall atchieve ſuch Miracles, are meerly miſtaken, and do nothing but vent lyes and untruths;

Stockholm *in* Swevia *hath* 59. 30' *of North Latitud*

truths; when as in truth there is no such thing intended, or can by any judicious Man be evinced to be apparent in this Prophecy, but the quite contrary. The *Charles* of *Charles* to be descended, is not yet visible or alive; And before any such *Magnus Carolus in rerum natura* can be, the House of *Austria* must be over-thrown, and the *English*, *Danes*, *French* and *Swedes*, must be the men who must, as *Grebner* saith, overthrow the Dominion and power of the *Austrian* Family. This is the year 1651. and yet we know the Emperour hath not lost his Dominion, nor have we the *English* as yet united with other Nations against *Austria*; Therefore the time of fulfilling this Prophecy, if we may call it one, is not come; and besides, *Grebner* positively affirmes this *Carolus* to be of the *Swedish* Race, and the Son of *Charles*; at present there is a Queen in *Sweden* and no King; her Fathers name was *Gustavus*; if this Queen marry one whose name be *Charles*, and she turn Papist, a thing very unlikely, then her Husband may be the Father or Predecessor of such a great *Charles* as *Grebner* dreames of. However, the Prophecy hath no relation to the present *Scotish* King, who is no more concern'd herein than the King of *China* or *Prester John*. So that from hence I conclude, neither a fifth *Monarchy*, or any Power, Dominion or Empire is Prophecied of unto the *Scots*, or that any danger can from hence be collected to befall unto the present or future *English* Parlament.

The Charles *in* Grebner *his Prophecy not yet born.*

Because I would give full satisfaction unto the three Nations of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and beat all our Enemies with their owne weapons, *viz.* with reall Prophecies, give me leave to repeat a *Scotish* Prophecy or two, reall ones, not corrupt or counterfeit, or such as are in private hands or Libraries, but such as were publique and printed at *Edenborough* by *Andrew Hart* 1617. in which you shall see the sad fate of the present King, and their now present miseries long since predicted; the arrivall of our Men and Ships. These were Dedicated unto King *James*, and are intituled thus:

Scotish *Prophecies tending to the overthrow of Monarchy and its exterpation, and the present invasion of our Army*

Priscæ Scotorum Prophetiæ.

They begin, *Scotia mæsta dole*, &c.

I will only repeat them *Engliſhed* by a *Scotiſh* Man, at that ſame time, when they little dreamed of our invading them.

Old *Scotiſh* Prophecies.

1 Scotland *be ſad now, and lament thy child whom thou haſt loſt:*
Bereft of Kings, falſly undone by thy owne kindly hoſte.

Hark *Presbyter* to the *Scottiſh* faith.

2 *Alace, the free, bond is become, and deceit is thy fall;*
Thy falſhood to the Brutish *race hes broght thee into thrall.*

3 *The grave of the moſt noble Prince to all is great regrate,*
Not ſubject to Law, who doth leave the Kingdome and eſtate.

4 *Oh Anguiſh great, where every kinde and age doth lament,*
Whom bitter Death hes tane away, ſhall Scotland *ſore repent.*

Not too much of truth in a *Scot.*

5 *Lately a Land of rich increaſe, a Nation ſtout and true,*
Hes loſt their former dear eſtate, which they did hold of due:

6 *By hard conflict, and by chance of Mobile fortunes force*
Thy hap and thy proſperity is turned into worſe.

Obſerve this part of the Rimer.

7 *Thou wont to win, now is ſubdude and come in under Yoke:*
A ſtranger reignes, and doth deſtroy what likes with ſword ſtroke.

8 *The* English *race, whom neither force nor manner doe approve;*
Woe is to thee, by guilt and ſlight is onely win above.

9 *The mighty Nation was to fore invincible and ſtout.*
Hes yeelded low to deſtiny, great pity is but doubt.

Oh excellent Poet.

10 *In former age the* Scots *renown did flouriſh goodly gay,*
But now ah laſſe is overcled with a great darke decay.

11 *Then marke and ſee what is the cauſe of this ſo wondrous fall;*
Contempt of Faith, falſhood, deceipt, the wrath of God withall;

Scottiſh vertus Excellent Goſpell.

12 *Unſatiable greedy of worlds gaine, oppreſſion, cryes of poore*
Perpetuall, a ſlanderous race, no juſtice put in ure.

13 *The hauty pride of mighty men, of former vice chiefe cauſe;*
The nurriture of wickedneſſe, and unjuſt match of Lawes.

14 *Therefore this caſe the Prophets old, of long time did preſage,*
As now has happened every point into this preſent age.

15 *Since fate is ſo, now* Scotland *learn in patience to abide*
Slanders, great feares, and ſudden plagues, and dolors more beſide.

16 *For*

16 *For out of thee ſhall People riſe, with divers happineſſe:*
And yet a Pen can ſcarcely write thy hurt, ſkath and diſtreſſe.
17 *The* English *Nation ſhall invade, &c.*

So our Army of Engliſh did invade in 1650.

Out of the *Scotiſh Merlin*, concerning the Invaſion.

Then ſhall a Hunter in haſte come forth of the South-
With many Ratches in row ruled run right
And ſhall goe on his foot over the water of Forth;
And in Fife *ſhall be fight, and the field win.*

Our Army promiſed victory in Fife.

Of our Horſe Boats or Barges and Ships arriving at the *Baſſe*, hear *Berlington the Rymer*. Our Boats or Barges and Ships arrived about *May* 1651. Every Barge was to carry fifty Horſe and fifty Men, they were flat bottomed.

A *Scotiſh* Prophet or Rimer.

Betwixt Temptallon *and the* Baſſe,
Thou ſhalt ſee a right faire ſight
Of Barges and Bellengers, and many broad ſail,
With three Libberts *and the* Fowerdeluces *hye upon hight.*

And afterwards thus:

There ſhall come a Hound out of the South,
And with him a Rayment of Ratches ruled right.
And Actor for the Keinly ſhall be come,
And in Fife *ſhall fight and the field win.*

Succeſſe of the *Engliſh* if they get into *Fife*.

Next comes *Thomas Rimer* a *Scotiſh* Prophet, upon whoſe words they build very much, though to no purpoſe.

He ſaith,

Our Scotish *King ſhall come full keene,*
The red Lyon beareth he.
A feddered [a] *arrow ſharpe I weene*
Shall make him winke and warr to ſee:
Out of the field he ſhall be led,
When he is bloody and woe for blood:
Yet to his Men he ſhall ſay,
Turne againe,
And give thoſe Southern folke I fray,
Why ſhould I loſe.

[a] *Why not a Bullet.*

Beware O K. of *Scotland*, this concerns thee.

And

And presently after.

A sad Prophecie for that present King.

Our bloody King that weares the Crowne,
Full boldly shall hee battle bide,
His Banner shall bee beaten downe,
And hath no hole his head to hide.

Towards the latter end of his prophecy hee sayth:

A French *Wife shall beare the Sonne*
Shall rule all Brittain *to the Sea.*

This was fullfilled in King *James*, whose Mother was the Widdow of the *French* Kings eldest Sonne.

Heare what *Waldhave* propheſied of the late King and his posterity.

A Prophecie that none of *william* the Conquerours issue to reigne in *England.*

The Bastards blood left is for ever.
Then in Brittain, *that day see who so will,*
Shall never Bastards *broock a foot broad of earth,*
Hee shall bee hurled, and harled, and hasted to death,
With a Wolfe out of Wales, *and bring him out of dayes,*
And conquest the clean Crowne of Englands *right,*
Hee shall bring all England *into good peace.*

The Bastards blood is the off-spring of *William* the *Conqueror*, the title King *James* had to the Crowne was derived from a daughter of *Henry the VII*, and his right from the issue of *William the Conqueror*, who was a Bastard; many conceive the Wolfe of *Wales*, to bee a person of quality now living, who had a speciall hand in bringing the late King to Justice, and if you will know the time of the extirpation of Monarchie, hear *Sybilla* the Propheteſſe: Take a thousand in calculation

The Scotish Sybilla *of the year when Monarchy should down.*

And the longest of the Lion	1000
Foure Crescents under one Crowne	0050
With St. Andrews crosse thrice	400
Then three score and thrice three	100
	30
	69
In that yeare there shall a King,	1649

A Duke and no crowned King,
Because the Prince shall bee young,
And tender of yeares.
Much sorrow and strife,
Shall bee in Lowthian and Fife.

King *Charles* was beheaded in Jan. 1648. his Soon King *Charles* wrote King of Scotland presently after, and all 1649. but was not crowned that yeare; wee also know the Duke of *York* was abroad all that yeare.

These are all the Scottish Prophecyes, which ever I could attaine sight of, and yet none of these make any mention of a *fift Monarchy*, or the *Lion of the North*, or do any other-ways mention that so great a King as *Charles* the great, nay greater then hee shall bee borne of Scottish Race, or in Scotland, or shall come from Scotland. Certainly, these Scottish Prophets would have piped, rimed, ballated, and chanted out such a thing to purpose in honour of their Nation, and to comfort their miserable Contrimen, if their *Dæmon* or Angells had foreseen any such things. From all which I onely conclude thus much: *That the present King of Scotland is not that great* Lion *of the North, or hee that must conquer the English, or the present commonwealth of England.* I shall now peruse our *English* and *Brittish* Prophecyes, and examine their successes, or whether they speak of any such great power and Dominion, but first you shall observe an exact verification of the *White Kings Prophecy* in *Charles* the late King.

King of Scots *not to conquer the Parlament*

Severall English *Prophecyes, relating to the life and death of* Charles Stuart, *late King of* Brittain, *and unto the finall* extirpation *and rooting up of* Monarchy *in* England.

WEE usually say *Prophecies* and *Oracles* are best understood, when they are performed, many having complained of the ambiguity of *Oracles*, and their Ambodextrous interpretations; as many also finding fault with the ob-

ſcureneſſe of Prophecies, imagining no mortall men can give the proper ſence of any *Oracle* or *Prophecy*, except indued from above with the ſame Divine ſpirits as were given unto the firſt Authors. Were I to meddle with divine Prophecies, I could tranſcend a volum in diſcourſe of this ſubject; but I have confined my preſent indeavours in the enſuing *traitiſe*, onely to manifeſt unto the whole World, and this Nation principally, the certain and unqueſtionable Events, of very many *Engliſh* Prophecyes, long ſince delivered unto us, and ſtill remaining amongſt us, which have ſo clearely and manifeſtly declared the Actions of theſe preſent times wherein wee live, and with that lively portratur, that it were the higheſt of incredulityes to queſtion their abilityes in the guift of *Prophecying*, or by unneceſſary & ambiguous *Queries* to make the World beleeve there can bee any other interpretation rendred of their ſayings, then ſuch as wee have viſibly with our eyes beheld even in this very age and tyme wee now live in: And if any curious impertinent ſhall bee ſo nice as to queſtion by what divine *Furie*, or heavenly *Rapture* infuſed into them either by *Dreames*, *Viſions*, or any other nocturnall Revelation theſe reverend Perſons became ſo wiſe ſo foreknowing; I muſt firſt intreat ſuch *Criticks* to acquaint mee how, and by what meanes either the *Sybills* or many others, and eſpecially *Balaam* the Prophet came ſo truly to prophecy either of *Chriſt*, as the moſt learned beleeve hee did, or of the Kingdom of the *Jews*, or of both, in Num. 24. verſ. 17. *Then ſhall come a Starre out of Jacob, and a Scepter ſhall ariſe out of Iſrael.* I willingly conſent with the ſeverall expoſitions of the learned upon thoſe words, yet do thinke it no hereſie, if I ſay *Balaam* intended by the Starre there mentioned, *Jeſus Chriſt*, and by the *Scepter*, that the people or Nation of the *Jews*, ſhould in future time become a great and mighty people, and have Kings to rule over them as other Nations had at that preſent; whereas the *Jews* were onely governed by *Moyſes* at that time; yet wee know *Balaam* was not of the people of the *Jewes*, and yet in the 16 verſ. of that Chap. hee plainly ſayth: *Hee heard the words of God, and knew the knowledge*

Verity of Ancient Propheeyes.

ledge of the moſt High : Wee muſt acknowledge that hee prophecied very truly; for the Scripture, againſt whoſe evidence there is no Appeal to bee made, confirmes it : But if *Balaam* loved the wayes of unrighteouſneſſe, and laboured with that continued infirmity of the *Clergy* and *Prieſthood. viz. Covetouſneſſe* let us lament and pitty human kind, that ſo excellent a man as hee in many things, ſhould blemiſh all his rare parts, with thoſe filthy but pleaſing Mineralls Gold and Silver.

If God Almighty, in thoſe times of ſo great darkeneſſe of *Heatheniſme*, did not leave ſome Kingdomes deſtitute of Prophetique ſpirits, though the true cauſes by which they did prophecy, lye concealed unto poſterity, or are manifeſted unto very few at preſent living, ſhall wee now thinke that in the pureſt tymes of *Coriſtianity*, God either hath been or is leſſe mercifull then unto former ages hee was, or that hee is not as able or willing to infuſe into ſome Chriſtians the ſpirit of Prophecy as into ſome Heathens of old. How truely did *Homer* deliver that Prophecy of *Æneas*, many hundred yeares before it came to paſſe :

At Domus Æneæ cunctis dominabitur Oris,
Et Nati natorum, & qui naſcentur ab illis.

A Prophecy it was of the greatneſſe of the Roman Empire; which wee all know was fully verified. How true is alſo that of *Seneca* :

——— ——— *Venient Annis*
Secula ſeris, quibus Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, &c.

Which was a Prophecy of the diſcovery of the *Weſt Indies* and *America*, never known to the Ancients, & to us not above 150 yeares ſince. But I leave mentioning of Heathen Prophets, &c.

What ſhall wee ſay of that Prophecy of *Henry the VI*, King of England, which hee delivred ſo poſitively upon *Henry the VII.* then a boy, and holding water unto him : *Henry the ſixt his Prophecy.*

This is the Lad or boy, ſaith hee, *that ſhall enjoy the Crowne, for which wee ſtrive.*

David Vpan *of the pulling downe of* Charing-Croſſe.

Or of *David Vpan* or *Vnanthony*, who many yeares ſince prophecyed of the pulling downe of *Charing Croſſe*, his Prophecy was printed 1588. the words are theſe:

To tell the truth, many one would wonder,
Charing Croſſe ſhall bee broken a ſunder:
P ſhall preach. *R* ſhall reach, *S* ſhall ſtand ſtiff.
R ſignifies Round-head: *P* Presbitery: *S* the Souldier, &c.

Charing Croſſe, wee know, was pulled downe 1647. in June, July and Auguſt, part of the ſtones converted to pave before *White-Hall*, I have ſeen Knive-hafts made of ſome of the ſtones, which being well poliſhed, looked like Marble.

But I leave further determination of theſe things, unto ſome other pen or diſcourſe, and come unto the preſent intended diſcourſe it ſelfe, wherein I ſhall make it very clearely to appeare, that all, or moſt of our Antient *Engliſh*, *Welch*, and *Saxon* Prophecies, had relation to *Charles Stuart*, late King of *England*, unto his reigne, his Actions, life, and death; and unto the now preſent times wherein we live, and unto no other preceding King or times whatſoever; Which I prove onely by this undeniable argument, *viz.* no King or Queen reigning in this Nation or Kingdome did ever write or ſtile, him or her ſelfe King or Queen of *Britaine* before King *James*, who beeing naturally King of *Scotland*, and ſucceſſively of *England* and *Wales*, was the firſt that ever either really was King of all *Brittaine*, or that did ſo intitle himſelfe; nor was ever any King crowned in *White* apparell but King *Charles*, beſydes there is a Prophecy extant and printed long before Queen *Elizabeth* died, *viz.*

King James *firſt wrote King of* Britain.

Viz *after* Elizabeth *dyed*, *King* James *wrote King of* Britain.

When HEMPE is ſponne,
Englands donne.

OR

OR

When HEMPE is come and alſo gon,
Scotland and England ſhall bee one.

King James *united both King domes into one.*

Which words intimate, that both *Henry the VIII*, *Edward the VI*, *Mary*, *Philip*, and *Elizabeth*, Kings and Queens of *England*, muſt firſt have reigned, before *Merlines* Prophecy could take place, in King *James* both Nations were united, and not before. Let mee alſo add unto this, a very Antient Prophecye of the *Welch*, *viz.*

Karonog fab Anē y^r wna diwedh ar y drogane.

A Welch *Prophecie.*

In Engliſh thus:

The Sonne of *Ann* crownd, ends all our Prophecies.

We never had yet any King whoſe mothers name was *Ann*, but King *Charles*, his mother was *Ann*, Siſter to the King of *Denmarke* late deceaſed.

The putting to death of the late King was Prophecied, of above 80 yeares before it was done by *Noſtradam*, the booke it ſelfe was prin-ted about 1578. as I remember in Century 9th. theſe are the words:

Noſtradam *his Prophecie of the late Kings death.*

Senat *de* Londres *mettront a mort leur* Roy, *viz.*

The Senate *or* Parlament *of* London, *ſhall put to death their* King.

Theſe examples ſhew that Chriſtians have had the ſpirit of Prophecy, & foretold plainly many ages before what ſhould ſucceed.

The King put to death, Jan. 1648.

The moſt ſignificant of all our *Engliſh* Prophecies, is that of *Ambroſe Merlin*, which I have made choyce of in the firſt place, repeating orderly a *Verſe* of the Prophecy, and then how it was fullfilled.

A Prophecy of the *Wite King*, wrote by AMBROSE MERLIN 900. years ſince, concerning CHARLES the late KING.

Prophecy. *when the* Lyon *of Rightfullneſſe is dead, then ſhall riſe a* White King *in* Brittaine, *firſt flying, and after riding, after ligging downe, and in this ligg down, hee ſhall bee lymed, after that hee ſhall bee led.*

Verification. Wee have ſeen with our owne eyes and thouſands beſides, firſt King *James*, who raigned peaceably, and was therfore called *Jacobus Pacificus*, is dead, *viz.* that ſtiling himſelfe King of great *Britaine*, and reigning 22. years, dyed 1625. the 27. of *March*. Many affirmed he had the picture of a Lyon on his breſt or ſide, but its probable he had ſome eminent naturall Mole there, which might cauſe that errour; becauſe in his Nativity he had both *Saturn* and *Mars* in *Leone*. In regard of the great tranquillity and peace we enjoyed in King *James* his time, and the little or no blood-ſhed in his reigne, and in conſideration of the propagation and free admittance of the Goſpell all over this Kingdome, he was rightly by the Prophet ſtiled, *The LYON of righteouſneſſe*. But if the Prophet had given him the name of LYON in any other ſenſe, he had notoriouſly failed, being *King JAMES* was the moſt puſillanimous Prince of ſpirit that ever we read of, and the leaſt addicted unto Martiall diſcipline. But in judgement either in things Divine or humane (whileſt ſober or unbiaſſed) the moſt acute and piercing of any Prince either before or ſince. He was admoniſhed of his *Death by a Dreame*. He Dreamed that his Maſter *Buchanan* appeared unto him in his ſleep, and gave him theſe two Verſes: I thought good for the rarity therto repeat.

King James *had not the picture of a Lion on his breaſt, but a naturall mole, the reaſons thereof in* Aſtrology.

Admoniſhed of his death in a Dream.

Sexte

Sexte verere Deum, tibi vitæ terminus instat,
Cum tua candenti flagrat Carbunculus igne.

Engliſh whereof is :

Thou *Iames* the ſixt of that name King of *Scots*, fear God, the terme of thy life is neer or at hand, when thy Carbuncle ſtone burnes in the hot fire. *King* James *his rich Carbuncle.*

The King told his Bed-chamber men and ſome other Lords of theſe Verſes next morning, relating them really, and avered he made not the Verſes, nor could his Maſter *Buchanan* ever almoſt get him to make a Latin Verſe; the ſucceſſe was thus. The King had a very large and faire *Carbuncle* ſtone uſually ſet in his Hat, and we have ſeene him Pictured many times with ſuch a *Carbuncle* fixed to his Hat: But thus it happened, Sitting by the fire, not long after, this great *Carbuncle* fell out of his Hat and into the fire; a *Scotiſh* Lord tooke it up, and obſerved the KING ſickned and alſo dyed very ſhortly after. *King* James *dream prooved true.*

After King *James* was dead, *Charles Stuart* his then onely Sonne was proclaimed King of great *Brittaine*, by a generall conſent of the people, his tytle being inqueſtionable. The occaſion of the Prophets calling him *White King* was this, the Kings of *England* antiently did weare the day of their *Coronation purple clothes*, being a colour onely fit for Kings, both Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James*, and all their Anceſtors did weare that colour the day of their *Coronation*, as any may perceive by the *Records* of the *Wardrobs*; contrary unto this cuſtome, and led unto it by the indirect and fatall adviſe of *William Land Archbiſhop of Canterbury*, hee was perſwaded to apparrell himſelf the day of his *Coronation* in a *White Garment*, there were ſome dehorted him from wearing the white apparrell, but hee obſtinately refuſed their Counſell. *Canterbury* would have it as an apparrell repreſenting the Kings innocency, or I know not what other ſuperſtitious deviſe of his. *when* King Charles *was the* White King.

And

And of this there is no queſtion to bee made, my ſelfe though not ocularly ſeeing him that day, yet have had it related verbally by above twenty, whoſe eyes beheld it, one or two were workmen that caried his *Majeſtie* apparell that day, ſo that, I challenge al the men upon earth living, to deny his wearing *White* Apparel that day of his *Coronation*, &c. It is alſo reported, and I beleeve it to be true, that ſuch was his haſte to have the *Crowne* upon his head, that hee had not patience to await the coming of the Archbiſhop, whoſe office it was to do it, but impatiently in great haſte, hee placed the Crowne upon his head with his owne hands, which mooved the *Spaniſh Embaſſadour*, who was then preſent, to ſay; the Kings putting the Crown upon his head ſo raſhly with his own hands, was *an ill Omen*.

Charles *put the Crown on his head with his own hands.*

Prophecy.

Firſt Flying.

Verification. King *Charles* ſummons a Parliament Novemb. 1640. the troubles of *Scotland* ariſing in 1641. hee left the Engliſh Parliament ſitting, and went in perſon himſelfe to ſettle the diſturbed affaires of *Scotland*, hee came home to *London* about Novemb. & was himſelfe & Queen royally entertained by the Citizens, who cryed then *Hoſanna*, &c. But ſee how ſuddenly many of the ſame Citty cry *Crucifie*, *Crucifie*. For loe in January 1641. the Citizens of *London*, and other rude people in great numbers flock downe unto the Parliament, and affront the King, the Biſhops, and other temporall Lords, which rudeneſſe and ſawcineſſe of theirs, as himſelfe pretended, mooved him the 10 of Januar. 1641, firſt to fly or remoove unto *Hampton-cou*, then to *Windſor*, then into *Kent*, from thence into *Yorkeſhire*; ſo that all the remainder of his life, untill hee ſurrendred his perſon to the *Scotts*, was running and flying from one place to another. I muſt ingeniouſly acknowledge my eyes were witneſſe of very great rudeneſſe in the Citizens, & of as great a defect of civility and judgment, in ſome *Courtiers* unto thoſe ill bred Citizens.

Londoners *inconſtancy.*

They affront the Biſhops and Lords.

And

And after Riding. Prophecy.

The first Horse his Majesty raised, were in *Yorkeshire*, and these in or about *July*, *August*, and *Sept.* 1642. pretending they were for a Guard for his person, from which time, untill the very time hee rendred himself to his Country-men the *Scots*, which was *May* 1646. hee had an Army of Horse, and was frequently himselfe amongst them, though its not once reported himselfe ever charged, as hee was some times invited unto it by the Lord *Charles Gerrard*, a most gallant man, who would say unto him many times, *CHARGE SIR*, *&c.* And indeed who would have lost three *Kingdomes*, without first losing some blood in the quarrell. *Verification.*

After Ligging downe. Prophecy.

From the time of his owne voluntary rendition unto the *Scots* untill his dying day, hee was never in the head of an Army, but did *ligg downe* or lye still, and was carried up and downe from one place to another as a Prisoner, yet had hee very great liberty untill hee discharged himselfe of his owne word or *Paroll* at *Hampton-Court*, and immediatly escaped to that fatall place the *Isle of Wight*. *Verification.*

In this ligg downe hee shall bee lymed. Prophecy.

During the time of his Imprisonment, or from that time the *Scots* sold his person unto us for two hundred thousand pounds, it may properly be said, (*In this ligg downe hee shall be lymed*) that is, He was attempted and allured first by one side, then an other, or hee was severall times, and by severall occasions tempted or treated withall (every one thinking themselves surest who possest his Person) some times by the *Scots*, other times by the *English*, as well *Parliament* as *Army*, but notwithstanding all overtures, his Person was still safe looked unto, &c. *Verification.*

Prophecy. *After that He ſhall be led.*

Verification. After that Propoſitions had been preſented unto him at *Hampton-Court*, and laſt of all at the *Iſle of Wight*, he refuſing to Signe them, or give ſuch ſatisfaction as was required; From that time, *viz.* from *Decemb.* 1648. untill his death, he was led, *viz.* He was more ſtrictly guarded and impriſoned than ever, nor from that time had the benefit of his liberty as formerly he had had, but was removed firſt to one *Caſtle*, then to another, then to *Windſor*, then laſt of all to *White-hall*. So that moſt properly He may be ſaid to be now led. For I dare ſweare hee went and came into all theſe places moſt unwillingly.

Prophecy. *And there ſhall bee ſhewed whether there be another King.*

Verification. Since King *Charles* did retreat from his Parliament, they on the behalfe of the *Common-wealth* acted as Kings, uſing regall Command, raiſing Armyes, Moneys, Taxes, *& quid non*, breaking his *Majeſtyes* great Seale, making a new one of their owne, and ſince have altered the frame of Government, and converted *Monarchy* into a Common-wealth.

Prophecy. *Then ſhall bee gadered togather much folk, and He ſhall take helpe for him.*

Verification. How many of the *Nobility*, *Gentry*, and *Clergy*, and what numbers of the commonalty aſſiſted him, we know, and they who were his Aſſiſtants do well to their Coſt remember; for indeed, the greateſt part of the *Nobility*, and *Gentry*, and *Prieſthood*, moſt cordially and unanimouſly followed him, and aſſiſted him to the hazard of their lives, and conſumption of Eſtates: And wee know even whileſt he was in *Carisbrook* Caſtle, what a rebellion was raiſed by *Goring* and others, &c. in *Kent* and *Eſſex* 1648. beſides that great Army of *Scots* and *Engliſh* routed in *Lancaſhire*.

And

And there ſhall bee Merchandiſe of Men, as of an Horſe or an Ox. Prophecy.

This part of the Prophecy was exactly verified in King *Charles*, or the *White Kings* time, for in 1648. after the defeat of the wretched *Scots* in *Lancaſhire*, the *Engliſh* Merchants did give money for as many of the common Soldiers as were worth any thing, and ſent them for *Barbados* and other forraigne Plantations: Some were ſold deare, others cheape, according to the quality of the perſon or profeſſion he was off: It is reported, that many of thoſe miſerable wretches, ſince their being at the *Barbados*, do ſay, they have left *Hell*, viz. *Scotland*, and are arrived into *Heaven*. There was in 1644. 1645. &c. exchanging of Soldiers and Priſoners, but in 1648. abſolute Merchandiſing of Mens Bodyes, and not before; what price the *Scots* were ſold for I know not, hee that gave but twelve pence a peece for any of that naſty people, gave too much. *Verification.*

There ſhall bee ſought helpe, and there ſhall none ariſe, but bed for head. Prophecy.

What Prince or State of *Europe*, was not attempted ſince 1642. unto 1648. to aſſiſt his late Majeſty, but in vaine, Providence being not to be deluded by any mortall man, each man that aſſiſted, had onely a bed for his head, *viz.* a grave or peece of earth for his buriall: And how many Royall *Engliſh* families, both of *Gentry* and *Nobles*, I pitty to relate, who have miſcarried for his ſake. *Verification.*

And then ſhall one gone there the Sun ariſeth, another there the Sun gone downe. Prophecy.

Intimating no more, but that the feare and ſadneſſe of thoſe times ſhould be ſuch, as ſhould cauſe ſeverall perſons to leave this Kingdome or Nation, for their ſafety, as many *Nobles* and *Gentry*, who tooke part with him did, ſome going *Verification.*

to *Holland*, others to *France*, others to severall Countries, as their fancies or occasions led them; or it may import his Majesty should go Eastward or Northeast, as he did when he went first to the *Scots*, and the Queen before went Westward or Southwest, *viz.* to *France*; I pitty exceedingly the sad condition of many *Noble* families, which still to this day continues in forraign parts, poore, beggerly, and in a most uncomfortable condition.

Prophecy. *After this, it shall bee said by* Britain, (*King is King,*) *King is no King: after this hee shall raise his head, and he shall betaken him to be a King.*

Verification. After he went to the *Scots*, and whilest he was in durance, he was treated with both, by *England* and *Scotland* as a King: yet afterwards it appeared hee had not the power of a *King*, to conclude any thing; nay afterward our *Parliament* made a Vote,

That no adresses should bee made unto him any more.

But that Vote was repealed and Adresses were made, but to no purpose. So that the Prophet said well, (sometimes *King is King*) *after King is no King, &c.*

Prophecy. *Bee many things to done, but wise men reading, &c. and then shall a rang of Gleeds, and ever each hath bereaving, hee shall have it for his owne.*

Explanation. I conceive this intimates no more than the multiplicity of affairs in these times; but whether by the Range of Gleeds, hee intend either the *Parliament* themselves, or the Army, or the *Parliaments* Subofficers, I know not. I conceive here are some words wanting in the Coppy, which might lead to explaine these words, *viz.*

And hee shall have it for his owne.

Unlesse it be intended, those meant by the Rang of Gleeds, *viz.* great Oppressors, or those who then Rule or Command, shall have all for their owne; the *Latin* Coppy hath no more, but

Post

Post hæc erit tempus milvorum, & quod quisque rapuerit, pro suo habebit.

Viz. After these things, it shall bee a time of Kites or Gleeds, and what every man can get or purloyne, hee will take it for his owne. And this seemes to bee the genuine sense of it, for how many very poore men have we known to arrive unto great estates, since these times, even to thousands a yeare and more? Some, I know my selfe, were men of very mean fortunes in the beginning of this *Parliament*, that are now so elevated, so proud, so rich, so arrogant, having had a hand in some Publick employments, they scorn their Kindred & Country, forget their birth and that neighborhood, which brought them to this height of honour; & although like poore Sneaks they came to *London* in lether breeches, and in 1642. were but vulgar fellows, yet now Coach it with four or two Horses, are impudent, because in Authority; yet to require some of these, to write true *English* or speake sense, were to command a F. from a dead man; but such as these must know, if they have good Estates as that they have, we of the Commonalty must have an account of our Treasure.

And this shall last seven yeares, loe Ravening and shedding of blood. Prophecy.

If wee consider that our Wars began in *Anno* 1642. wee shall then find that our distempers and Wars have continued seven whole yeares, within our owne Kingdome; for one Coppy hath it, *Verification.*

Et septennio durabit guerra intra.

The Warre shal indure seven years within the bowels of the Kingdomes; and whereas he mentions *Ravening*, I conceive where the Soldier is quartered, that action of *Ravening* cannot bee avoyded. *England* hath felt free quarter, both of her owne Country-men, and of the *Scots* and Scotish Army, who were the trueſt Harpies that ever lived, stealing and purloyning where ever they came, even unto a Dish-clout. You shal have one example of two Scots in *Lancashire* 1648. quartered

tered there in a poore houſe, where they got a ketle of Braſſe, being all their poore Landlord had, and having it on the fire with Oatmeale boyling in Ale or Milke, an *Alarum* comes, and one of their owne Countrymen paſſes by and invites theſe two Soldiers to runne away, for all was loſt; but ſee their villany, and preſent reward of theſe two fooles, away they trudge, but carry the kettle and porridge on a ſtaffe betwixt them, their Landlord in vaine crying out for his kettle, but it pleaſed God an honeſt trooper of ours making haſt to purſue the knaves, ſlue both theſe Gluttons, and ſo returned the kettle to the right owner.

Prophecy. *And Ovens ſhall be made like Kirkes or Churches.*

Verification. If it were not publickly done in many places of this Kingdome before 1646. *viz.* that Churches were many times as beaſtly as Ovens, yet in 1648. and 1649. *Pauls-Church* was made a Horſe-guarde, and ſo continued untill of late.

Prophecy. *After, then ſhall come through the South with the Sun, on Horſe of Tree, the Chicken of the* Eagle *ſayling into* Brittaine, *and arriving anone to the houſe of the Eagle, hee ſhall ſhew fellowſhip to them beaſts.*

Here the Coppies vary exceedingly, one ſaying onely:

Deinde Pullus Aquilæ veniet ſuper ligneos equos anno & ſenio & erit guerra in Brittannia.

Viz. After the Chicken of the Eagle ſhall come upon woodden horſes within a yeare and a halfe, and there ſhall bee War in *Brittaine.*

An other Coppy hath it thus:

Deinde ab Auſtro veniet cum gole ſuper ligneos Equos; & ſunio ſpumantem inundationem maris, Pullus Aquilæ navigans in Brittanniam, *& applicans ſtatim tunc altam domum Aquilæ ſitiens & cito aliam ſitiet,* viz.

pro ut fol. 24. Afterwards the Chicken of the Eagle ſhall come with the Sun upon wodden horſes, &c.

Verily

Verily in a former Treatiſe of ours, wee were not much eſtranged from verity, yet our modeſty was ſuch, and our reſpect to his *Majeſties* perſon, we were in many things ſilent; But upon further conſideration, this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will prove one of his Majeſties Children; and we remember that the preſent *Scots King* did about *July* 1648. upon the South or South-eaſt Coaſt of *England* come in perſon unto the revolted Ships; hee landed or was victualled at *Yarmouth*, and then ſayled towards *Kent*, but without ſucceſſe; he alſo after that attempted *Yarmouth*, but that attempt proved ſucceſſleſſe; but, whereas, the *Prophecy* mentions, *hee ſhould ſhew (fellowſhip unto them Beaſts.)* Theſe words are in no *Latin* Coppy that I have ſeen, however at that time of the *Prince* his being at Sea, here was no Treaty or Overture either offered by him unto the *Parliament*, or by them unto him, onely the reſt of the Ships, which revolted not, were ſeverall wayes dealt with to deliver them up unto him.

Explanation.

Chicken *of the* Eagle, *the preſent* King *of* Scots.

If the *Eagle* be intended King *Charles* lately dead, as doubtleſſe he was, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* muſt of conſequence then be one of his Children, and the preſent King of *Scotland*; and then the words may have this ſenſe; That the Prince at that time ſhould be deſirous of getting ſome Footing or Landing-place in *Kent* (called here the high Houſe of the *Eagle*) in regard *Dover* Caſtle ſtandeth in *Kent* on a Rocke: but failing there, he made his journey to *Yarmouth*, and ſo was deſirous to procure that Towne; but herein he alſo was deceived. It is evident that the late King was the *Eagle*; for he did nothing but flye or ride up and downe during ſome years before his reſtraint; and it muſt of neceſſity then follow, that the *Chicken* here mentioned is the *Scots* King; for the *Chicken* is mentioned before the death of the King to come from the Eaſt, and ſo the Prince did upon wodden Horſes, *viz.* Ships; its true, the Prince got a Caſtle or two in *Kent*, but to no purpoſe.

King Charles *the* Eagle *intended by* Merlin.

After a year and a halfe ſhall be War in Britain. Prophecy.

This ſhewes a continuance of the Wars, either abroad or at

at home for ſome certaine time or ſeverall years. And we know in 1646. that moſt excellent Man the Lord *Fairfax* had even ended our Wars; but loe in 1648. ſeverall Revolts & Rebellions appeared againſt the Parliament; beſides, the *Scottiſh* treacherous Invaſion; all which manifeſt a continuance as it were of the Wars: nor are we yet quit of Wars, or ſhall be for ſome time hereafter.

Prophecy. *Then ſhall a ſooth be nought worth, and every man ſhall keepe his thing, and gotten other mens goods.*

Its in Latin, *Tunc nihil valebit Mercurius.*

Explanation. Theſe words ſay only thus much, that after that time when the Chicken of the Eagle or Prince of *Wales* at that time ſhould either perſonally land himſelfe, or ſet on ſhore ſome Forces of his in any part of *England*, which was in *July* 1648. or *Auguſt*, that then, and from that time, there would be no faith given to words, or any peace come from Treaties; and we well know with what difficultie the laſt Treaty with his Majeſty was obtained. The Parliament had juſt cauſe to feare no good would come from thence; the *White King*, who ever loved to fiſh in troubled waters, gave ſuch ambiguous Anſwers unto the *Parliaments Propoſitions*, as ſignified Nothing. Whereupon, conſidering the great engagement which lay upon them, they at laſt reſolved,

Immedicabile vulnus enſe recedendum. And ſo it was.

For verification of the latter part:

Sed quiſque curabit quomodo, &c.

That every man who under the Parlament hath pilled, poled or cheated the People; or any Parlament man who hath by the ruine of the Commonwealth inriched himſelfe, will be carefull to preſerve his ill gotten goods, I doe as verily beleeve as I doe that there is a God in heaven.

Prophecy. *After the* White King *feeble ſhall goe towards the weſt, beclipped about with his folke to the old place been running water.* Its in the Latine:

Ibit Rex debilis verſus occidentem.

At

At what time his Majesty went from *Hampton Court*, he went feeble, *viz.* accompanied with no more than two or three (a feeble company for a King) and he then went to the *Isle of Wight*, & there surrendred himself to one *Hammond* Governour of *Carisbrough* Castle in the *Isle of Wight*. That Castle stands neer or upon the water. From this time of his surrendring himselfe unto *Hammond*, hee was beclipped or straitly lookt unto by the Soldiers; this is that *Hammond*, as the King himselfe acknowledged at *Windsor* unto *Ad. A.* who furnished him with that smutty sheet *Elenchicus*, which *accused me of Connivance* with one *How* of *Glocestershire* about *Arabella Scroop*, one of the naturall daughters of the *Earle of Sunderland*. I challenge the whole World, and both *How* and his Wife, and *Hamond*, to declare publiquely, if I had the least engagement, or did give the least advertisement of any meeting of theirs in the *Spring-Garden*, or had any Connivance or plot in their designe; all that ever I did, was a resolution of two or three Horary questions, which promised the enjoyment of the woman: Not having met with a fit opportunity of the Presse, since that *Slander* cast upon me, I took liberty herein to repeate this matter; giving that Cavalier my most hearty thanks that in publique tooke the paines to vindicate my reputation; & although I never had the happinesse since that his vindication of me to see him, yet let my acknowledgment of that his courtesy be accepted from him: Indeed, that *Oracle* of the *Law*, whilest he lived, Sr. *Robert Holborn Knight*, and my singular freind, both acquainted me of the man, and his great labour to sift out the matter wholly, ere committed to the Presse. The *Lord* guide me in my wayes, for I seriously protest unto posterity, I never received such Injurious aspersions or Calumnies, from those who in reason had cause to be my enemies, *viz.* the Royalists, as from many of our owne party, or such as will or would be called *Roundheads*, and had not the Virtue & Honour of one not to be Parrallel'd member of *Parlament*, been ever my support and Defender; I had buried my Conceptions in silence, & smoothered my indeavours in deepe obscurity. For really, so great is my respect and affe-

Explanation.

The Author vindicated of a Slander.

&tion unto this honorable Perſon, that were my fortune neceſſitous, (as God be thanked it is not) I durſt not, nay I would not do any diſhoneſt or unbecomming Action, fearing it might trench upon the honour of that all and nothing but all *Gentelman*, who lives onely, and deſires to live no longer, than he may ſerve this *Commonwealth*, without doing injuſtice to any particular perſon or oppreſſion, or any thing that is diſhonorable to the *Commonwealth*, *Parlament*, or Army. Oh I abhor the incivility and abſurdity of one now in ſome Authority for the *Parlament*, who hearing a ſcandalous aſperſion againſt me, without further inquiry, proteſted he would be mine enemy, if I ere came before him, &c.

Prophecy. *Then his enemies ſhall meet him, and March in her place ſhall be ordained about him, an Hoaſt in the manner of a ſheild, ſhall be formed, then ſhall they fighten on Oven front.*

Verification. When his Majeſty was brought from the *Iſle of Wight* to *Windſor*, he was guarded, before and behind, and on every ſide, with ſeverall Troopes of Horſe, ſo that it was impoſſible He ſhould eſcape, ſo that it might well be ſayd, *He was in the midſt of an Oven, &c.*

Prophecy. *After the* White King *ſhall fall into a* Kirk-yard, *over a* Hall.

Verification. We may juſtly wonder, how exactly this was fullfilled in the Death of *King Charles*, or the *Woite King*: the truth of it was thus, that ſome few nights before his Death, He was brought to *White Hall*, the Regall ſeate of his *Progenitors*, againſt the day of his Death a Scaffold was framed over againſt the new Banquetting-houſe built by King *James*, and when the *King* went unto Execution, a way or paſſage was made out at one of the Weſt windowes for Him, to paſſe out unto the Scaffold, where his Head was cutt off. So that very pertinently it was prophecied, He ſhould fall into a *Church-yard*, over a *Hall*. It is affirmed for a certain truth, that neare the

place

place where himſelfe was executed, that impertinent Citizen loſt his life, occaſioned by his crying, *No Biſhops*, Juſt as He paſſed by that very place. After the execution, his Body was carried to *Windſor*, and buried with *Henry the VIII*, in the ſame vault where his Body was lodged. Some, who ſaw him embowelled affirme, had He not come unto this untimely end, He might have lived, according unto nature, even unto the height of old age. Many have curiouſly inquired who it was that cut off his head, I have no permiſſion to ſpeak of ſuch things, onely thus much I ſay, he that did it, is as valiant and reſolute a man as lives, and one of a competent fortune, &c.

King Charles *buried at* Windſor.

There is an other Antient Coppy extant, which is not ſo full as the Lady *Poſtons*, and its in *Latin*:

Mortuo Leone, &c.

Its verbatim thus in *Engliſh*.

The Lion of righteouſneſſe being dead, there ſhall ariſe in *Brittain* a *White King*, firſt flying, then riding, then deſcending, & in his deſcent he ſhall be inſnared.

Another Prophecie of the White King.

Then men will point with their fingers, and ſay, Where is this *white* and *Noble King*.

At that time there will be chaffering of Men, even in the ſame nature as we do with Sheep and Oxen, and it will be publiquely by ſome reported, There is a *King*; others ſhall ſay, There is no *King*.

After theſe things, he ſhall lift up his head as a *King*, or ſhall manifeſt himſelfe to be *King*, it will be a time of Gleads or Kytes, and ſeven yeares ſhall this War continue within the Kingdome.

After that the young one of the *Eagle*, or his *Chicken*, ſhall come upon woodden Horſes, within a yeare and a halfe into *Brittain*, and then there ſhall be Warre in *Brittain*, at what time little ſhall be the Charity of

moſt men, for what a man is Mr. of overnight, ſhall be taken from him in the morning.

After that the *white King* ſhall go towards the Weſt to an antient place, neare to a running water. Then his enemies ſhall make haſte to meet him, and their Army ſhall be formed in ſhape of a Buckler, the *King* ſhall be ſtraightned before and behind, & on every ſide. And then the *white* and *Noble King* will ſlide into an *Hall*.

After the young one or *Chicken* of the *Eagle* ſhall build in the higheſt of the Rocks; nor ſhall he be ſlain young, nor ſhall he come to old age. Then the glorious *Gentry* ſhal ſuffer no injury to be done unto him, who ſhall ſlay all; the Kingdome being pacified, then ſhall come the day of Judgment.

Thus ends the Prophecy, rubricated and not gloſſed upon. What remaines unfullfilled, is in theſe words:

After the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* ſhall neſtle in the higheſt Rooch (*I conceive miſtaken for Rock*) of all *Brittaine:* nay, he ſhall nought be ſlain young: nay, he nought come old, for then the *Gentile Worthineſſe* ſhall nought ſuffer wrong be done to him, but when the Reame is in peace, then ſhall he dye, and two yeares after ſhall come a new Rule from Heaven, and ſettle holy Kirk, as hit ſhall ever more ſtand, and bring three Countrys into one, *England*, *Scotland* and *Wales*, unto the day of Doom, and the holy Croſſe be brought into Chriſtian mens hands, and there ſhall be made a Temple that never was made, ſuch none.

One *Latin* Coppy hath it:

Deinde Pullus Aquilæ, nidificabit in ſummo rupe totius Britanniæ, *&c.*

An

An other Coppy hath it:

In ſummo rupium, viz.

After the death of the *White King*, the *Chicken* of the *Eagle* ſhall build in the higheſt Rock of all *Brittain*, &c.

An other Coppy, hath it, *In the higheſt of Rocks*, and mentions not *Brittain*.

These words acquaint us with what this Nation muſt expect to enſue after the death of *Charles Stuart*, late King of *England*, the true and unqueſtionable *White King*. Its very obſervable, that the Prophet mentions not the *Chicken* of the *Eagle*, who is the preſent King of *Scotland*, with any Kingly Title, nor doth he ſay: NOTE.

- He ſhall acquire his Fathers inheritance, or in plain termes obtaine the Kingdome of *England*, or be Crowned King thereof; he onely ſayth, *He ſhall neſtle*, (in the *Latin nidificabit*) he ſhall build his neſt in the cheifeſt Rock of all *Brittaine*. NOTE.

Which imports no more, but that like a flying Fowle, or as a Man chaſed from one place to another, ſo ſhall his worldly condition be in this world; he ſhall be inforced to betake himſelfe into ſome Mountainous Iſland or Countrey adjacent, or belonging to the Dominion of *England* or, elſewhere, where either by conſent or connivance of the *Engliſh Parliament* and *Governours*, all that time, or perhaps by the inacceſſableneſſe of the place, which they cannot well inforce or come neere, he ſhall remaine for ſome years in ſafety at leaſt free from them. For it cannot be evinced that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* hath any command or power in this Nation, by reaſon the Prophecie runs thus; Then the *Glorious Worthineſſe*, *viz.* either the preſent Houſe of Commons or Parliament then, or now, or hereafter governing, ſhall ſuffer no wrong be done him. Its poſſible and more than probable he never intends to come neere them.

Chicken of the Eagle to dye young.

The Prophecie doth in part intimate that this *Chicken* of the *Eagle* will at last be either slaine neer the middle of his age, or come to an untimely end ere he shall attain those years; and then the Prophet mentions A NEW RVLE FROM HEAVEN, which I am assured shall most certainly come to passe.

All Prophecies against Monarchie.

By all which hath been said, its evident this Prophecy as all others are absolutely against *Monarchy*, shewing that it ended in CHARLES. It also relates that this very present Government, as now established, shall not for many years continue (*Modo & forma*) *viz.* in that Frame and posture its now in. For although God hath made this very *Parlament* & *Army* instrumentall to begin the great Worke intended by him, yet in regard of the many failings both of *Parlament* and *Army*, they shall neither of them have so much honour as to build unto God that perpetuall and heavenly Tabernacle of Glory, which must be ere long erected, or that Earthly structure upon Earth of humane *Government* shortly to appeare. No, some of these Men have been men of Blood, of Covetousnesse, of *Selfe-ends*, of *Oppression*, of *Bribery*; others so full of *Corruption* and Selfe-interest, they shall have no honour in the acting of such high matters, as in a few years must be performed. For Almighty *God* indures no corruption in his Servants, being himselfe all Purity and Holinesse. And

All Kingship ending in the late King.

Heavenly rule.

furthermore, I say, that heavenly RULE he intends both for the Commonwealth of *England* and CHURCH, shall be wrote downe in innocent and plaine CHARACTERS, and put in execution by plaine men, and sincere, upon whom the *Spirit* of the *Father* shall miraculously descend, and potentially inable them to that great worke of converting soules, without expectation of worldly perferment, a thing now meerely in request; the same great *Spirit* of *God* shall also then in a wonderfull measure fall upon the people of this Nation in generall, so that they shall unanimously embrace those holy *Lawes* and *Dictates*, which then shall be tendred them, without murmuring or repining; the *Magistrate* shall not then any more execute his sharpe *Lawes*, which from thence

thence shal be totally layd aside, for then universally men shall embrace this Commandement, and fullfill it:

Love thy Neighbour as thy self.

Conversion of the Jewes *and recovery of* Jerusalem.

And when these times are, or not long before or after, we Christians shall recover the *Holy Land*, viz. the terrestriall *Jerusalem*, out of the hands of the *Turkes*; then also shall Almighty *God*, by miracle withdraw the people of the *Jews*, from their hard-heartednesse & unbelife, & from the severall parts of the World, where now they live concealed, and they shall beleeve in the true *Messias*, JESUS CHRIST, and by their meanes and preachings innumerable people, both of *Asia* and *Affrick*, shall be converted unto Christianity, yea as well *Turkes* as of all Nations besides, and this I do say, that after the *Conversion* of the *Jews*, we shall farre better understand the Scriptures than now we do, for we are in great darkenesse, and see very little, and pitty it is, we see so little and understand lesse verity: All these things I mention, or most of them, are very neare approaching, and admit not of Centuries of yeares before their performance.

Severall ancient English *Prophecies, affirming there shall be no more* Kings *in* England, *or all of them tending unto the abolishing or finall extirpation of Monarchy.*

First Prophecy.

ABove two hundred yeares since, there was this following *Prophecy* delivered into the hands of many then living, and afterwards reserved in severall *Libraries* of this Nation, even unto this day: *viz.*

Carolus *Anglorum, ultimus* Brittannorum *Rex.*

When one, named *Charles*, shall be King of the *English*, he shall be the last King of the *Britians*.

So

So it plainly appeares after his death, there may be a King of *Scotland*, as we now well know, but it is denied any King shall ever hereafter be absolute King of *Brittain*, or in actuall possession of *England*.

Second Prophecy.

Mars, Puer, Alecto, Virgo, Vulpes, Leo, *Nullus. Henr.* 8. *Ed.* 6. *Mary*, *Eliz. James*, *Charles*, None. after *Leo* should rule this Nation, there shall be no more Kings in *England*.

The late King *Charles* was he signified by the *Lion*. After him is imported there shall no more Kings succeed in *England*. He had the signe *Leo* ascending in his Nativity, one maine cause, which made him so obstinate.

Third Prophecy.

In the Acts and Monuments of *John Fox*, his second Book, pag. 1191. In the raigne of King *Edward the sixt*, he mentions a Rebellion in the *North*, and tels the causes of that *Northern* Rebellion in *July* 1549. were a *Prophecy*, the Tenor whereof was.

That there should no King raigne in *England*, the *Noblemen* and *Gentelmen* to be destroyed, and the *Realm* to be ruled by four *Governors*, to be elected and appointed by the Commons, holding a *Parlament* in Commotion, to begin at the South and North-Seas of *England*.

These are the very words themselves in the Originall.

Fourth Prophecy.

None of *Merlins* Prophecies say: After the death of the *white King*, who was *Charles* our late King, that there shall be any more Kings in *England*.

Nay

Fift Prophecy, Mother Shipton.

When *York* ſhall be beſeeged, &c. and the *Mayor*, *Sheriffes* and *Aldermen* hanged: While the World indureth, after that there ſhall be no more *Kings* or *Queens* in *England*, but three *Lords* or *Governors* ſhall rule the Nation.

This prediction was in part fulfilled, when our Army beſeiged York: All the Aldermen being at the Parlaments mercy.

Sixt Prophecy.

Accurſt in E. (*viz.* *Queen Elizabeth*, who had no iſſue) *Normans* heire, *Englands* Crown ſhall never weare.

All the Kings that have reigned in *England*, ſince *William the Conqueror*, who was a Baſtard, have deſcended from his iſſue; but this Prophet ſayd, there ſhould be an end of his line alſo, and that his poſterity ſhould faile of enjoying the Crown of *England*.

Again,

Remember M D. C. L X,
V and I, then near a R E X.

None to write King of England after 1666.

viz. In 1666. there will be no King here, or pretending to the Crowne of *England*.

At preſent the *Scotiſh* King writes King of *Brittain*; but our *Commonwealth* are in poſſeſſion; and its a hard matter to beate them out of their Atchievements.

Seventh Prophecy.

C. *the* White King of Brittains *Diadem*,
Shall moſt unfortunately loſe his Realm
By evill Counſell; *and his Kingly head*
And life ſhall part from body, not in bed.
His wife ſhall flee unto her native Neſt,

His Bearn's both rob'd of honour, meanes and reſt.
His Sonne, ſucceſſive to the Crown, ſhall be
Enforced unto forreign parts to flee
For ayd, his right and Crowne for to regaine,
Many ſhall promiſe helpe, yet prove all vaine
And falſe to him; for thus it is decreed,
No King from hence ſhall rule on this ſide Tweed.

Eight Prophecy.

An *Iriſh* one, ſpeaking of King *James* and his iſſue, he burſts out,

The late Kings iſſue to wander poore in other Countries.

Et ſemen Regis erit mendicum in terra aliena in æternum. viz. The Off-ſpring of the *King* ſhall be poore, and for ever after live in a ſtrange Country. Then not in *England.*

So alſo *Merline* in an antient *Prophecy* of his in *Policronicon* ſayth:

His ſeed ſhall become fadreleſſe in ſtrange land for ever more.

In another place:

An aſtrologicall prediction of Merlines, *concerning the extirpation of Kings.*

The *Crabb* ſhall contend with the *Sunne*, and the twelve houſes of Heaven ſhall bewail the abſence of the Planets.

From theſe Prophecyes of our owne Countrymen, you ſee plainly neither corrupted or counterfeit: We conclude,

Here are no more Kings to be expected to reigne in England.

No more Kings in England.

We have much reaſon to beleeve their ſayings ſhall prove true, having evidently beforehand knowne all or moſt of what they have propheciedto have exactly come to paſſe, even in our owne dayes, and not before. I do neither add or diminiſh unto them; I ſparingly deliver my own conceptions;

or

or do I paraphraſe upon the *Prophecies*, they are ſo plain and ſignificant; there is not in any of theſe any the leaſt mention of this preſent King of *Scotland*, or is he called by the name of the *Northern Lion*, or is he deſigned to be the Man, who ſhall raiſe a fift univerſall *Monarchy* upon the Earth. Theſe are untruths and the fantaſies of leud men. I know it will be expected I ſhould ſay ſomewhat concerning this *Northern Lion*, who moſt aſſuredly ſhall appeare unto the World, the *Prodromus* whereof was that *Starre*, which appared 1572. Many Authors or Manuſcripts mentioning ſuch a *Lion*, ſuch a *Northern Prince*, or the *Eagle of the North*, the wonderfull *Eagle*, or ſuch a Man that ſhall in the latter times, or declining age of the World, do wonderfull Acts in Warre, equalling, if not tranſcending, all thoſe we read of in preceding Hiſtories, either Prophane or Divine; but they all unanimouſly proclaime a ſhort reigne and a violent death, or in his younger yeares; and to ſay the truth, there is ſcarce a Prophet or Man of any Nation in *Europe*, who hath been indued with Prophetick ſpirit, but he in ſome part of his workes, or other, hath hinted at ſuch a *Perſon*, *Emperor*, or *King*; nay ſome have not been wanting to affirme his name, as you may ſee in the Chronicles of *Magdeburg*, teſtified by *Carion* in his third Booke:

The Star in Caſſiopea 1572. *the forerunner of ſome great Prince.*

A ſhort reigne aſſigned to the Lion *of the North.*

Some Karolus, *others* Carolus.

Ex ſanguine Caroli Cæſaris & Regum Galliæ Imperator orietur, Carolus dictus, dominabitur is in tota Europa, per quem & Eccleſiæ collapſus ſtatus reformabitur, & vetus Imperii gloria reſtituetur, &c.

Church reſtored and reformed by a Charles.

Of the blood of the Emperor *Charles* the great, and of the *Kings* of *France* ſhall ariſe an *Emperor* named *Charles*, who ſhall rule imperially in *Europe*, by whom the decayed eſtate of the *Church* ſhall be reformed, and the antient glory of the Empire again reſtored; for there ſhall come a people without an head, and then woe ſhall be unto Prieſts: Horrible mutations of

A people without a Head.

all Kingdomes are then at hand; The beast of the *West*, and the *Lion* of the *East* shall beare rule over all the World.

King of Scotland *not that* Charles.

This in no wayes points out the King of *Scotland*, though his name is *Charles*.

An Archbishop of *Ravenna* propheſied thus of a certain Prince or great Perſon by the name of a *Lion*.

Padoa.

Woe unto the Citty of Philoſophers, woe unto thee *Lombardie*, for thy Towers of joy ſhall be broken downe; all the Tyrants ſhall be put out of Gods Church, and there ſhall be made a generall Converſion to the faith of *Chriſt* by the great *Lion*.

And the above named Prophet further ſayth, that the *Lion-King* ſhould convert other Nations.

Sybilla Erithræa,

And *Sybilla Erithræa* ſayth in an Imperiall Manuſcript, that the *Lion-Monarch* ſhall be made famous unto all, and ſhall ſubvert Kingdomes, People and Nations.

Frier Vincent, *their* Prophecies.

Frier *Vincent* of the Order of *Dominicans*, he ſpeakes of three Armies from the *Weſt*, *Eaſt* and *North*, and theſe to fight together in *Italy*, and that the *Eagle* ſhall take the Counterfeit King, and all things ſhall be made obedient unto him, and there ſhall be a new Reformation in the World; Woe then to the *Shaven Orders*, *viz.* of *Monkes* and *Friers*, whoſe Crownes are ſhaved.

Northern Eagle, *enemy to* Monkes.

In order to this *Prophecy Cyrill* the *Hermite*, will needs have an Emperor of *Germany* to be the man that muſt truſſe up theſe *Prieſts* and *Monkes*, and do ſo much harme unto *Rome*: Yet in the end ſayth *Abbot Joachim*, when the *Thornes* and *Brambles* are rooted up, *viz.* the *Prieſts*, then ſayth he, an holy Man ſhall pacifie the *Eagle*.

Par la puiſſance de trois Roys temporels,
En autre lieu ſera mis le ſainct ſiege.

Noſtradamus.

There ſhall three temporall Princes tranſlate the Holy Sea, *viz.* the Popedome elſe where. Thus *Noſtradamus* in his 8. *Century* and 99. *Quadrin.*

There-

There shall arise in the last times a *Prince*, sprung from the *Emperor Charles*, which shall recover the Land of Promise, and reforme the *Church*, and shall be *Emperor* of *Europe*. Thus *Aytinger* the *German*, &c. And no lesse then the same thing is intimated by *Johannes Amatus*, *viz.* In the latter dayes there shall be great Warres and bloodshed, the furie of the Warres shall last a long time, whole *Provinces* shall be left naked of Inhabitants, many Cities forsaken of People, the Nobility slaughtered, principall Persons ruined, great changes of *Kings*, *Commonwealths*, and *Rulers*.

Several Prophecies, *who shall be the Northern* Lion.

The *North* prevaileth against the *South*, a learned and eloquent *Prince*, by little and little, shall attaine the Soveraignty or *Empire*: There shall be a new King shall surmount all the rest, shall make change of Religion, when he holds the reynes of the *Empire*, *viz.* of *Germany*.

There shall come a time, sayth *Gamaleo*, when the *Germans* shall chuse one of their owne *Princes*, whose name shall begin with one of these eight letters, B. C. D. F. G. P. Q. T. and he shall arise out of a certain *Highlandish* Country of *Germany*, &c. then shall the thunderbolts of the *Bulls* of *Rome* be in no force. And these things shall happen at what time the *Popedome* shall be translated unto *Mentz*. Neare unto which time, the Divisions of Christians shall be so great, that the *Turk* shall overrun a great part of *Christendome*, all which Divisions do onely prepare matter for that Prince of *Germany*, who shall both beate *Turk*, *Emperor*, and *Pope*. Now when you see a *Sabinian* elected *Pope*, know all these things draw neare to performance, and the desolation of *Italy*, and of the *Roman Church* is then at hand; great Divisions there will then be amongst the *Cardinals*, and seven years after that never any more. For then a generall Conversion shall be made unto the Faith of Christ, by meanes of the *great Lyon*. Somewhat neere these times also shall a great *Eagle* arise, and who shall be able to resist him? having power given him of the most high: He shall carry with him by Conquest three *Kingdomes*: He shall foyle the *Lillies* in the Land of *Virgo*; the Sunne it selfe shall mourne with the *Lyon*, &c.

with what letter his name shall begin.

The place from whence he shal come.

Germany *named for the place.*

Popedome *translated when the* Roman Church *shall be destroyed.*

Discord of western Princes.

The discord of the *Western Princes* shall give hopes unto a great *Prince* of the *East* to conquer them; but the *Eagle* and the *French Cock* at that time shall resist this mighty *Eesterne Prince*, having helpe and assistance of the *Lion* of the Sea; by this *Eastern Prince* they meane the *Turk*, and have prophecyed, that he shall destroy many Cities of *Italy*, yea and waste *Rome* her selfe; the first letter of this *Eagles* name shall begin with H or F. I meane of him, who shall overthrow the *Turk*, or the *Easterne Prince* before recited. And there is one *Juvenis Anglicus* foretelleth, that the *English* and the *Venetians*, being in League together, shall unite their Sea forces, and have a principall hand in overthrowing, vanquishing and chasing the *Turk* out of and from the confines of *Italy*. Yet after that the *Turk* shall take *Venice*; nor shall *Braband*, *Flanders*, *Zealand*, or *Holland*, escape severall very great inundations of waters, innumerable seditions, slaughters, tumults, firings, and desolation of many their principall Cities and Townes, nor shall they be able in the least measure to resist that powerfull enemy, who shall come against them in very short time. And were their civilities unto our *Commonwealth* worth taking notice of, I would informe them of the Nation that must slaughter them, and the yeare when they shall be butchered.

The Turk *to hurt Italy.*

The English *and* Venetians *joine in expelling the* Turk.

Venice *to be taken by the* Turkes.

Zealand, Holland, Braband too scourged.

Venice *her hard fate.*

When I looke upon the fate of the City of *Venice*, I tremble to thinke or foresee, that so noble and so glorious, and antient a City, shall be even quite destroyed by a mercilesse enemy, even by that same fearefull messenger of Gods wrath, who shall overspread all or most of the *Mountainous* parts of *Italy*.

France *threatned: their Monarchy to fall.*

Were I intended to weary my selfe in relating the wofull calamity, which shall in lesse than halfe a Century of yeares befall the *French Nation*, I might write a large Volume thereof, and tell them a certaine *Prince* as religious as a *Turke*, shall overspread that peoples most fruitfull *Territories*; and all these Wars and desolations will be occasioned by the unruly Nobility, who by their civill dissentions shall occasion the ruine of the *French Monarchy*; and if you will know neare the time of this great mutation, it shall bee, when a certain King,

called

called *Henry* is twice made *King*, and a Duke of *Florence* turned *Proteſtant*. *Vide* Capiſtranum. *Duke of* Florence *turned Proteſtant.*

Rex Franciæ depelletur à ſuis finibus à propriis ſubditis, excercebit enim in eos tyrannidem in gentem & contra Eccleſiam Chriſti, inſtigatus ab Epiſcopis & Pontificibus, qui proditoriè apertâ pecuniâ oppugnati eum ſeducent & tradent: ipſe vero videbitur hæc facere in gratiam affinium: verum cum fuerit amotus & falſus ſolus relinquetur in exilio, ab his in quibus erat confiſus: in fine autem ſecundi incurſus hoc fiet, ſic pendet clipeus in ſtipite.

The King of *France* ſhall be driven from his owne Coaſts and Confines, by his own Subjects; for he will exerciſe very great Tyranny againſt his Subjects and the Church of Chriſt, being inſtigated or ſtirred up thereunto by the *Biſhops* and *Romaniſts*, who ſhall ſeduce him and betray him trayterouſly with bribery of Money. But thoſe miſdemeanours he doth, ſhall ſeeme to be done in favour of his Kinſmen or Allyes. But when he ſhall be removed, and falſe Man ſhall be alone baniſhed, or all alone in Exile, a part from thoſe he confided in, theſe things ſhall come to paſſe upon his ſecond ingreſſe into the Kingdome. *King of* France *driven out of his Kingdome by his owne ſubjects.*

The *Mahumetans* very neer that time ſhall poſſeſſe *Venice*, and the *Northerne Eagle* deſtroy the *Monaſteries* of *Germany*. Then the greedy *Hollander* ſhall enough repent his diſſertion and falſhood to the *Engliſh*, when the *French* and other People beſides are embrued in the blood of their beſt and moſt able *Citizens*. Whileſt the *Hollanders* continue a People hated of all their neighbours, and though in extreme neceſſity, ſuccoured by none, or pitied by any. Such ſhall the Downfall of thoſe induſtrious but ſelf-ended *Chriſtians* be. *Monaſteries of* Germany *deſtroyed by the Northern* Eagle.

An *Eagle* ſhall appeare from the moſt high *Rockes* of *Germany*, accompanied with many fierce *Griffons*, and ſhall bend his Forces *Eaſtward*; he ſhall make the *Pope* to leave *Rome*, and ſhall bring confuſion to all *Italy*.

By

By what I have delivered out of many reverend mens Prophecies, I onely evince thus much:

King Charles *not the* Lion: *of the* North.

That the late King *Charles* was not the *Lyon of the North*; or that his Sonne, the present King of *Scotland* is that *Charles*, or that *Eagle* which the Wise Men of former times Propheſied of; or that he ſhall act either ſuch wonderfull Deeds in War or Peace, as the admirers of *Grebners* falſe Printed Prophecy would faſten upon him.

Sybilla Tiburtina.

To make an end of this Story, I ſhall conclude with the *Propbecie* of *Sybilla Tiburtina*, long ſince made Publique unto the World. Which Prophecie of Hers, tels another manner of Story. Her Prophecie is thus:

Orietour Sydous in Europa Soupra Iberos ad Magnam Septentrionis domum, &c.

The *Engliſh* of it is thus:

A Starre ſhall ariſe in *Europe* over the *Iberians*, towards the great Houſe of the *North*; whoſe beams ſhal unexpectedly enlighten the whole World.

Sybilla her Prophecy.

This ſhall be in a moſt acceptable time, when as mortall men being wearied with War and Armes, ſhall unanimouſly be deſirous to embrace Peace. Certainly in thoſe times it will be ſtoutly controverted, who ſhall be the beſt Man, or unto whom the greateſt Dominion may befall; during a *Vacancie of a Governour*, and whileſt there is an *Interregnum* or *diſcontinuance* of ſome Prince. But at length the off-ſpring of a moſt ancient Family prevails, and will proceed in a courſe of War, untill contrary Fortune over-throw him. For even at the ſame time or near unto the ſetting of this *Starre*, or dying of the Prince, ſignified by that Starre, a light as ancient as the former ſhall breake out, burning with more eager flames of War,

Warre, ſhall inlarge his *Dominion* unto the Coaſt of the *Antipodes*.

But firſt *France* muſt ſubmit or be overcome by this Prince. And *Brittanie* ſhall moſt humbly in Ships caſt her ſelfe at his knees, imploring his aſſiſtance. *France overcome.*

Italy muſing in the meane time at theſe his high enterpriſes; will contribute little ayde unto him.

But even this ſecond great Starre orPrince ſhall a long time ere expected conclude his dayes, greatly to the ſorrow of Mankinde. When this Perſon is layd in his grave, and after the appearance of many Signes of Gods anger, and prodigious Comets,and ſtrange Apparitions in the Ayre: Little ſafety will be amongſt mortall men in any place, untill the firmament of Heaven with its *Creatures*,and the *Planets* in their contrary motions ſhall vaniſh away. *Death of the great* Prince *or glorious* Starre. *Nobles deſtroyed.*

One Orbe ſhall contend with another; the fixed Stars ſhall in motion run faſter than the wandring *Planets*; the Seas ſhall riſe levell with the Mountains. *Civill wars amongſt the Commons.*

In a word, night, deſtruction, ruine, calamity and eternall darkneſſe ſhall conclude all theſe miſeries.

Here we ſee this *Sybill* very long ſince Propheſied of a *Northerne Starre* or Prince that ſhould ariſe in *Europe*,and doe famous Acts; and he to be borne very farre Northward neere the *Iberians*; but concludes him, or tels you his end ſhall be ſad and wofull. This Star or Prince ſhall no ſooner be dead, but another Heroicke Prince equall in blood with the former appeares, he alſo dyes untimely in his youth. Unto this laſt Man, if he who writes himſelfe *King of great Britaine* ſhall apply and ſupplicate for aſſiſtance (as *Sybilla* ſaith he muſt) he himſelfe or this King or any King of *Scotland* cannot then be this greatMan in expectation,or greater than *Charles* the great. Beſides here is a place named from whence he ſhall either perſonally come,or whence he ſhall firſt appear, *viz.* neer the *Iberians*, or very far *Northward*. *A great Prince to be borne neare* Iberia. *A ſecond great Prince dies untimely.*

It hath been the onely labour of this Diſcourſe all along, *The intention of the Author in this diſcourſe.*

Present King of Scots not Charles *the great.*

to manifest unto this Nation, first, that the present King of *Scotland* is not that *Great Charles* intended in *Grebner*, or any other Prophecy extant either in Manuscript or in Print.

Secondly, we have shewed from the writings of very famous men, of what Nation the Great *Charles* or *Lyon of the North* shall be, or Native of.

Thirdly, we have examined the Prophecies both of the *Scotish*, *Welch* and *English* Prophets, and from their Writings have discovered,

England *to have no more Kings.*

Parlament *not to be overcome by* Scotts.

That *England* shall no more be Governed by KINGS, or that this PARLIAMENT shall be subdued by any of the Issue or Race of the late KING.

Fourthly, we have in severall places delivered many assured Predictions concerning the Changes and alterations of the most eminent People, Cities, Nations and Kingdomes of *Europe*.

And now lastly, we doe deliver one other very ancient Prophecie concerning the later times, and that concerneth *Europe* in Generall. Afterwards we plainly manifest the quality or kinds of such Actions as shall happen Monthly in that very year before the great and admirable *Grand Catastrophe* of this World; as a warning unto those whose eyes God hath opened with cleer manifestations of his spirituall Visions.

An auncient *Saxon* Prophecie of the last TIMES.

IN the *Northerne* parts of the *World* there is situate a *Forest Trianglewise*, invironed with a Wall of *Brasse*; from the which *Forest* shall flye a fortunate *Fowle*, that shall swim even to the Borders of *Africa*, and there light upon a *Golden Tree*, from whence he shall pull three branches of *Gold*, and so triumphantly return unto the *Forest* againe; at which there shall

ſhall an *Eagle*, that builds her neſt upon a *Golden ſteeple*, very much repine, and therefore ſend forth many ſecret fires to burne and waſt the ſayd *Foreſt*; but every ſecret fire how great ſoever intended ſhall be quenched and quite extinguiſhed, before the *Blaze* be kindled; many *Princes* of the *Earth* ſhall ſeeke by *Policy* to hunt therein, but at the *Gates* thereof ſhall ſuffer a great repulſe; ſo fortunate and fruitfull ſhall this *Foreſt* be, and invincible her *Towers* of *Braſſe*, that all the *Kingdomes* of the *Earth* ſhall admire her fortitude, and grace her with the title of the bleſſed *Paradiſe*, which God gave *Adam* at the Worlds creation.

An Eagle *on the top of a Goldea ſteeple.*

After this the *Sea* ſhall bee mightier than the Land, for therein the *Corners* of the *World* ſhall meet and fight a terrible battle, wherein a mighty *Man* ſhall be overthrown.

The Sea greater than the Land.

A Sea fight.

In the *Weſt* ſhall lurke a bloody *Serpent* in a *Denn*, which hath not ſeen the *Light* this many yeares, but yet this *Serpent* ſhall have many ſtings, which ſhall ſtretch into all the *Corners* of *Europe*, and be annoyance unto the whole *State* of *Chriſtendom*; then from the *North* part ſhall come a *Dragon*, that ſhall break out the *Serpents* teeth, and pluck forth his ſtings, that he ſhall neither bite or ſting, yet ſhall the *Serpent* keep his *Denn*, and receive ſuccour from the *Eagle* in the *Golden ſteeple*.

Dragon *of the North.*

In the *South* ſhall live a *Wolfe* of the *Commons blood*, and gnaſh downe *Townes* into his *thirſty Throat*, but in the midſt of his bloody banquet, he ſhall choake himſelfe and dye: Out of the *Eaſt* ſhall come a diſmall black *Dogg*, that like a theefe by night ſhall enter *Germany*, in which enterpriſe he ſhall loſe one of his limmes, and ſo depart with ſuch a yelping ſound, as that upon the noyſe thereof the limits of *Africa* and *Aſia* ſhall quake.

Wolfe *of the South.*

Germany *threatened.*

This *Dog* ſhall afterward forſake his Maſter, and chuſe him a new Man, whereby the Scripture ſhall be fullfilled. This *Dog* ſhall ſignifie the *Turk*, which ſhall forſake his *Mahomet*, and chuſe unto him the name of a *Chriſtian*, which is a ſigne the day of *Doom* is at hand, when all the *Earth* is ſubject unto one God, or that all people acknowledge one onely God.

Turke *to forſake* Mahomet.

France *in danger.* The *Flower de Luce* and *France* shall live long at variance, but at the length agree. The bowels of *Spain* shall be split in
Spain *also.* sunder, and divided for want of *Governement*, in those dayes
Rome *also.* when the *Golden steeple* shall be consumed with fire, even then the seaven headed Citty, now more brave than *Jerusalem*, shall be a place more desolate than *Jerusalem*; then shall the cleare Word spring forth & flourish through the World, which never shall be taken away.

Whike Dove. After this shall a milke *white Dove* be lifted up to honour with two *golden Lions*, and receive a *Crown of Gold*; but after all these things the end of the World shall approach, and there shall be heavy and pittifull dayes, with much Warres and other alterations of the World, &c. and not long after universall peace, &c.

This Prophecy following, was found by chance in a wast Paper, wherein was wrapped a paire of gloves, that a Man
Saxon *Prophecy.* bought upon the Exchange, written in an old *Saxon* hand in red letters above threescore yeares agoe.

Draco maximus & fidelis potentissimo brachio æmulos Proditores exterminabit, terram superbia inculcabit, Galliam etiam comprimet, multa regna inviset, tota vita victoriosus erit, & tandem cum Rege ut Cæsar venerabitur.

A great Dragon. A great and faithfull *Dragon* shall banish by his most powrefull Arme envious *Traitors*, in his pride he shall enter by force their Land, he shall oppresse *France*, he shall visit many *Kingdomes*, all his life he shall be victorious, & at length with the King shall be saluted as *Cæsar* or *Emperor*.

I thought good also though out of order, here to repeate Mr. *Williams* his *Prophecy*, about the fourteenth yeare of King *James*, in regard of the strangnesse of it.

Mr.

Mr. *Williams* his Prophecie about the foureteenth year of King *James*.

Though its nothing to the purpose in hand, yet I held it not unfit to relate it.

Christ went to Court some seven yeares since,
and there he left his Asse.
The Courtiers Kickt him out of doores,
because there was no grasse.
The Beast went mourning ever since,
and thus I heard him Braye:
Although there was no grasse at Court,
they might have given me Haye.

But sixteen hundred fourty one,
who ere shall live that day,
Nothing shall see within that Court,
But onely grasse and Hay.

In 1642. the King had no Horse ith' Mewes.

And then you may be sure,
The yeare that next ensues,
One silly Asse *shall be more worth*
Then all the Horse ith' Mewes.

Some conclude it thus.

The time shall come, when onely men shall see
nothing at Court, but onely grasse shall be.
But now of late, my Mr. tould me that time shall not be
untill 1643. the first day of September.
Let him that so despise this Asse, *this* Asses *words remember.*
And if not then, before the midst of March ensues,
he will not give his Asse, *for all the Horse ith' Muse.*

Written by Sr. *James Oxenden*, a Knight in *Kent*, with his owne hand, in a Book the yeare aforesaid, and a Coppy thereof sent lately to Mr. *B.*

Divers Gentlemen then Courtiers remember this *Prophecy*, then contemned as likely never to come to paſſe. This *Williams aboveſaid* was executed at *Charing Croſſe*, for ſaying, that King *James* his eſcape from the powder treaſon, was not a preſervation, but a reſervation for a worſe turne.

Have a little patience to reade the following *Prophecy*, delivered long ſince in *Saxon* metre.

Dragon *Hoord that Hill ſo high,*
The mettle mold that there doth lye,
Is able for to ranſome home a Prince,
To find it out go get thee hence,
If thou wilt learn how for to know
The Hill wherein this Mettle doth grow,
Mark my words, I have good skill,
And Ile teach thee to know the Hill.
In great Brittain *there it is,*
On Malvern *Hill withouten miſs.*
Go to the top, mark well the tayle,
Let three points paſſe, t'will not prevaile,
But meaſure it truly with a line,
And keepe it duly in thy mind.
And thou ſhalt find it fall as right,
As Moon and Starres do ſerve the night.
If thou do hap to find that ground,
Tell it not for many a pound.
But digg and delve, annd gett thee health,
And lay up daily Worldly wealth. Calidon Martyn Silvery.

Theſe Hills ly in Worceſterſhire.

The certain yeare of theſe monthly predictions is not to be revealed, but ſuch there will be in that great yeare, before the wonderfull* Cataſtrophe *of this world ſhall happen.

The wonderfull yeare of the world.

JANUARY.

A ſhowre of blood ſhall raine continually for one howres ſpace,

ſpace, in one Land of *Europe*, that *Region* or People thereof ſhall firſt come to deſtruction.

FEBRUARY.

All *Nations* troubled with rumors of Warres, every *Region* preparing Armies, and muſtering men, traffique generally prohibited by Land and by Sea, every Country inforced to live of their owne ſtock and commodities.

Quære: What will become of *Scotland* then.

MARCH.

The main Sea ſhall hugely ſwell with mighty tempeſts and windes, ſo that the Sea-bankes in many places ſhall overflow their accuſtomed bounds, inundations univerſally or in every Country; one *Iſland* ſhall be quite overflowne with the Sea, where the double *Croſſe* hath Government, the ſinnes of the *Prince* or *Rulers* thereof being ſo extreme high againſt the *Majeſty* of *God*. Holland, Zealand.

APRIL.

A terrible Sea fight, ſuch as hath not been before, occaſioning the water to look more red than the red Sea, the water all turn'd to blood; *England* thou wilt have a ſhare in this fight, *God* of his great goodneſſe make thee victorious; after a hard fight thou ſhalt overcome. England *victorious.*

MAY.

War and bloodſhed over all the Earth, one Nation ſhall ſend ſo many men to the Warres, that it ſhall for a time even be deſolate of men, ſo that twelve Woemen will be glad of one Man: Nay hardly procure one young Man for them all. *Twelve women glad of one Man.*

JUNE.

In the Eaſtern parts of the World, a whole Nation ſhall fight a great battle in a wrong cauſe, and defend an evill Man; but the vengance of *God* will raine downe a ſhowre of fire from the throne of Heaven, and conſume that Army wholly with *Fire from Heaven.*

with all their wealth and treasures, even as they lodge in their Tents, &c.

JVLY.

Great drought and want of water. So great a drought, so great want of water will appeare, that multitudes of people shall dye in many places, for meere want of Water; Soldiers shall not be able for heat to carry their Armes; the Earth shall be so dry and so parched with the Sunne his hot beames, it shall yield no fruit to feede Cattle.

AUGUST.

Mortality Plagues. Great Plagues and Mortality will cover the whole face of the Earth, and so destroy Man kind, that there will not be sufficient Labourers to get in Harvest, or the fruites of the Earth; in this Month, such swarmes of Noysome fowles and flyes shall come from the *East*, as they shall devoure the Corn on the ground, the Fruite on Trees, that all shall be barren. *Noysome flyes.* Men living in those times and in this Month, shall have more sorrow and more woes, and more famine, and distresse, than was in *Jerusalem*, when *Titus* besieged it.

SEPTEMBER.

The Earth empoysoned. The season of this Month will be so unnaturall, and the Earth so unfit for tillage, that all manner of Cattle will rot on the ground, which will breed such store of flyes and vermine, that the Earth will be empoysoned, and receive no Fruit to increase.

OCTOBER.

Dearth of Corne. A generall famine and dearth of Corn, will overspread most Nations of *Europe*, so that the Child shall sterve at her Mothers breast, the Mother having no food to nourish her selfe or Child.

NOVEMBER.

A great Conqueror appeares. One appeares suddenly and unexpectedly a great *Conqueror*, the

the World filled with the fame of this Man, who ſuddenly, like *Auguſtus*, gives peace unto the whole Earth.

DECEMBER.

All Warres end, *Religion* truly preached univerſally over the World, a generall *Peace*, no more treaſon or *Rebellion*; not long after the Trumpet ſounds, and *Chriſt* appeares.

The late *King* being the principall occaſion of our whole Diſcourſe, I thought to leave unto poſterity ſome Caracters, of his Life and Actions as follow: Not vulgarly knowne.

SEVERALL OBSERVATIONS upon the LIFE and DEATH of CHARLES late King of ENGLAND.

CHARLES STUART, late King of *England*, was borne at *Dumferlin* in *Scotland*, about fifteen miles from *Edinburgh*, 19. *Novemb.* 1600. he lived 48. yeares and about 72. dayes: He died in the beginning of his Climactericall yeare, fatall many times where killing directions in the Nativity threaten. Severall *Characters* are given of him; some do too much magnifie him, others as much vilifie him: He was well educated by his Father under carefull *Tutors*, men of great knowledge in all manner of qualities, fit for education of Princes; and came to the Crowne being aged 24. yeares and about 4. monthes, even in the flower of his age; of his infancy we have little to mention, onely he was noted to be very wilfull and obstinate by Queen *Ann* his Mother, and some others who then were about him; his Mother being told he was very sick and like to dye, sayd, He would not then dye, or at that time, but live to be the ruine of himselfe, and the occasion of the losse of his three *Kingdomes*, by his too much wilfulnesse: A sad prediction from a Mother, who most intirely loved him, but it proved very true in the sequell. Some affirme she had that foresight of his conditions from a stranger, who had not onely great judgement in Nativities,

Died in a Climactericall yeare.

well educated in his youth.

Noted to be wilfull.

His Mother. Queen Ann *her presage of him.*

vities, but in the more ſecret learning; others that one *Engliſh* a *Scott* informed her thereof firſt. Queen *Ann* may be thought to have the ſpirit of *Prophecy* in judging ſo rightly on her Son and Daughter; for ſhe ſo much ſcorned and undervalued the *Palſgrave* for a Husband unto the Lady *Elizabeth*, that in moſt of her language after and before the marriage, ſhe would call her *Goodwife Palſgrave*, a name and title ſhe thought good enough for any Woman ſhould marry that dull and unfortunate Man; and indeed her feares and predictions proved moſt true. The old *Scotiſh* Lady his Nurſe was uſed to affirme as much, and that he was of a very evill nature even in his infancy; and the Lady, who after tooke charge of him, cannot deny it, but that he was beyond meaſure willfull, and unthankfull; Yet while he was young, he followed his booke ſeriouſly, which his elder Brother *Prince Henry* could not indure, and therefore *King James* would frequently blame *Prince Henry* with the neglect of his booke, and tell him how his Brother *Charles* followed it; whereupon the *Prince* would reply, when that he himſelfe ſhould be *King*, he would make his Brother *Charles Archbiſhop* of *Canterbury*. And to ſpeake truly of him, he had many ſingular parts in nature; he was an excellent Horſeman, would ſhoot well at a marke, had ſingular skill in Limming and Pictures, a good *Mathematician*, not unskilfull in *Muſicke*, well read in Divinity, excellently in *Hiſtory*, and no leſſe in the *Lawes* and *Statutes* of this Nation; he had a quick and ſharpe conception, would write his mind ſingularly well, & in good language and ſtyle, onely he loved long *Parentheſis*; he would apprehend a matter in difference betwixt party and party, with great readineſſe, and methodiſe a long matter or Contract it in few lines; in ſo much as I have heard Sr. *Robert Holborne* oft ſay, He had a quicker conception, and would ſooner underſtand a Caſe in *Law*, or with more ſharpneſſe drive a matter unto a head, than any of his prive *Councell*; inſomuch, that when the King was not at the *Councell Table*, Sr. *Robert* never cared to be there. He had alſo amongſt other his ſpeciall Gifts, the gift of patience, inſomuch, that if any offered him a long diſcourſe or ſpeech, he

Queen Ann of the Palſgrave.

Charles *learned his book well.*

Many good parts in the King.

Sr Robert Holborne *of the* King.

would with much patience, and without any interruption or distaste, heare their speech or story out at length; but then he would expect the same Civility from others. He was a great admirer of his Queen (if he dissembed not) very uxorious, seldom denying her any request, and for her sake was very civill to the old Queen of *France* her Mother; the height of his affection unto the Queen, fully you may perceive in those transcendent expressions of his, in Letters sent unto her, the Coppies whereof were intercepted at *Naseby*, and since printed; his conclusion being allwayes:

A great lover of the Queen.

His Letters to the Queen.

Thine Eternally,
or, *Farewell Deare heart.*

He communicated his weightiest & most private designs unto her, nay there was very little of any moment, but she was advised with concerning it; and yet, what reason the Queen knew to the contrary, I could not learne, but she more than once twitt him in the teeth with dissembling, &c. A quality which indeed he was as sufficiently Master of as any Man living, and which questionlesse he had partly from his Father, and partly from the *Climat* he was borne in, *viz. Scotland*. An indulgent Father, carefull, if not too too Covetous to have provided patrimonies for his Children; for he would often say, when some beggerly Courtier propounded a *Monopoly* or *Project* unto him, affirming it would produce unto his Coffers so many thousand pounds a yeare, or much increase his revenue; he would presently send for the *Judges*, or some of his *Councell* at *Law*, and if they affirmed and consented he might by *Law* grant the thing desired, he often would say, he knew no reason, but that he might grant the matter in question, sith the thing it selfe was just and lawfull, for he had many Children to provide for. Before the Warres he was a great enemy to bloodshed or wilfull murther, insomuch, that when one *Stamford* had in an insurrection in *Fleetstreet* killed a Man, he could by no meanes be drawne to signe a pardon unto him, though *Stamford* had been *Buckinghams* favorite and Countryman, and very great intercession had been made unto him for his Pardon. Where he once really affected, he

She thought him a dissembler.

A provident Father for his Children.

An enemy to blood before the Wars.

was

was ever a perfect friend; witneſſe his continuance of affection unto all *Buckinghams* friends after his death, yea untill his owne laſt decay of fortune. He was a great lover, if not too much, of the *Clergy*, and highly advanced them, inſomuch as under him they grew firſt inſolent, and then ſaucy; and indeed his indulgence unto them did in part procure unto himſelfe the peoples hate. Whether his indulgence unto the *Clergy*, proceeded from a religious affection rather to advance the wayes of righteouſneſſe or *Gods* cauſe, than his owne private deſignes, it hath been by many controverted; but by judicious men adjuged, that his owne *Selfe-ends* were therein more ſought after than Propagating the *Goſpell*; ſo that he ſerved himſelfe by pretending to advance the *Clergy*: He erred extreamly in this one buſineſſe, when divers godly Chriſtians in *Norfolke* delivered him a Petition againſt the Tyrant *Wrenn* their *Biſhop*, he ſent for *Wrenn*, and bad him anſwer it. Novelties in Doctrine he hated as much as in Ceremony. He loved not greatly the antient *Nobility* or *Gentry* of this Nation, but did rather prefer *Creatures* of his owne or Fathers making. How much he loved any of the *Nobility* or *Gentry*, but for his owne ends, he made it plainly appeare at *Oxford*, where he procured ſundry of the *Engliſh Nobles*, and many *Gentlemen* Members of the *Houſe* of *Commons*, to recede from the *Parlament* at *Weſtminſter*, and convene at *Oxford* where himſelfe was; and after, that this Mock *Parlament* to ſatisfie his deſire had convened and aſſembled, done what they could, and thereby engaged their Perſons and Eſtates for him, yet becauſe they would not in all things comply with his tyrannicall humour, in a letter of his unto the Queen, he complaines of them unto her, and ſayd, he was ſo troubled with a *Mungrell Parlament*, he could do nothing, &c. This ſcornfull Epithite or Badge of diſgrace, was all the reward any of thoſe unfortunate *Gentlemen* had from him; but it was juſt they ſhould be ſo payd their wages, that in ſo trayterous a way deſerted the *Parlament* at *Weſtminſter*, which ſitts to this day, &c. He cared not much for the *Common-Law*, or very much for the *Long Gown* men; he learned that diſaffection of his from

A perfect friend where he tooke.

Ruined by his love to the Clergy.

Biſhop Wrenn *a peſtilent fellow.*

The King abuſes the Nobles.

Loved not the Law.

his Father *Jemmy*, who could not indure the *Lord Chiefe Justice Cooke*, becauſe he ever ſayd, the *Prerogative* was bounded by *Law*, and was limitable; but that excellent *Patriot* was worſted for his deare affection to his Country by *Egerton* the *Chancellour*, who maintained the contrary; and was worthily as well rewarded by the *old Scott* for his labour, *Jemmy* taking the great Seale from him before he was dead, yea in a diſgracefull manner. The *Commonalty* of *England* he neither cared for, tooke much notice of, or much diſreſpected, holding this opinion onely, becauſe he was *their King*, they ought in duty to ſerve him. The *Citizens* of *London* though they much courted him with their flatteries and large guifts, and in his lateſt extremities releeved him with conſiderable ſums of money, yea even at *Oxford* in Soape Barrells, yet he ſlighted them, thought them ever too rich, and intended for them a ſevere revenge; had he ever maſtered the *Parlament*, he was adviſed, by one I well knew, to have demoliſhed halfe the City; what he would have done had he been *victorious*, *God knows*: He would often ſay, it was the *Nurſery* of the preſent Rebellion, for ſo he called the Wars, &c. and that the body of the City was too large for the head; I have heard it from the mouthes of many very worthy *Gentlemen*, whoſe hap it was to ſerve him in the late Wars, that they did beleeve, had he, *viz.* the King by Armes conquered this *Parlament*, he would have proved the greateſt Tyrant the *Engliſh* Nation ever had to rule over them, and therefore they did ſtill pray for a reconcilement betwixt *Parlament* and *Him*, but could never indure to heare he ſhould conquer our Armies, &c. And ſo much in a manner dropt out from the mouth of *Rupert*, who giving command for executing ſome things contrary to the *Lawes*, and being acquainted with his miſtake, Tuſh quoth he, we will have no more *Law* in *England* henceforward but the Sword. He had a naturall imperfection in his ſpeech, at ſometimes could hardly get out a word, yet at other times he would ſpeak freely and articulatly; as the firſt day of his comming before the *high Court of Juſtice*, where caſually I heard him, there he ſtammered nothing at all, but ſpoke very diſtinctly with much

Cared not for the People.

His love or hate to the Citizens.

Likely to prove a Tyrant.

Rupert a young Tyrant.

Defect in the Kings ſpeech.

much courage and magnanimity. As a Man he had his imperfections, for he was very covetous and gripple, and sparing of his treasure, (qualities nothing commendable in a King) & if at any time liberall, it was rather to the undeserving or boysterous fellowes than well meriting; by how much the more humbly any made their adresses unto him, by so much the more was he imperious, lofty, and at a distance with them; whereupon it most an end happend, that the *impudent* and *bold* were rewarded, and the *vertuous* slighted, which imperfection of his inforced a bold spirited *Courtier* to say, there was no way to get any Boon from him, but by impudence and *Cajoling* him with unbeseeming language. Yet he himselfe was never obscene in his speech, or affected it in others. I have onely met with or taken notice of two passages, which argue him guilty of unbeseeming language; first, in all or most of his letters unto the Queen, he tearmes the *Parlament Rebells*, though they were Lawfully convened, and not dissolved or to be dissolved without their owne consent; but time and their *Victories* acquainted him with more civill language, and taught him to style them a *Parlament*. In an other Letter of his unto her, he calls the Lord Generall *Fairfax*, who was then the *Parlaments* Generall, their *Brutish* Generall; a most uncivill Terme and Epithite to bestow upon so brave a Man, so civill, so valiant, and so much a *Gentleman* as *Fairfax* was and is; assuredly the *Progenitors* of the Lord *Fairfax* were *Gentlemen*, and of good estates, then and at what time the *Ancestors* of the *Stuarts*, were but poore *Stewards* unto a family in *Scotland*; and what a preferment it is now, or was some three hundred yeares since to be *Bailiff* or *Steward* unto a *Scotish* Family, let the whole World judge, for this was the true originall of the rise & growth of the Family of *Stuarts* and no other, though since by marriage they came to be Kings of *Scotland*, (as their owne Chronicles relate.) He did not greatly Court the Ladyes, nor had he a lavish affection unto many; he was manly and well fitted for Venerious spoarts, yet rarely frequented illicite Beds; I do not heare of above one or two naturall Children he had, or left behind him. He had exquisite judg-

He was covetous.

Rewarded the vicious.

Called the Parlament *Rebells.*

Abuses the Lord Fairfax.

Rise of the Family of the Stuarts.

ment

Judgment in Physiognomy.

ment by the eye and *Physiognomy*, to discover the vertuous from the wanton; he honored the vertuous, and was very shye and choice in wandring those wayes, & when he did it, it was with much cautiousnesse and secrecy; nor did he prostitute his affection, but unto those of exquisite persons or parts; and this the Queene well knew; nor did she winke at it. Hee had much of *Selfe-ends* in all that he did, and a most difficult thing it was to hold him close to his own promise or word; he was apt to recede unlesse something therein appeared compliable either unto his owne will, profit or judgement; so that some foraigne Princes bestowed on him the Character of a most false Prince, and one that never kept his word unlesse for his owne advantage. Had his judgment been as sound as his conception was quick and nimble, he had been a most accomplished *Gentleman*; and though in most dangerous results and extraordinary serious consultations and very materiall, either for State or *Commonwealth*, he would himselfe give most solid advise and sound reasons, why such or such a thing should be so, or not so; yet was he most easily withdrawne from his owne most wholesome and sound advice or resolutions, and with as much facility drawne on inclined to embrace a farre more unsafe and nothing so wholesome a Counsell. He would argue *Logically*, and frame his arguments *Artificially*; yet never almost had the happinesse to conclude or drive on a designe in his owne sence, but was ever bafled by meaner capacities. He feared nothing in this World, or disdained any thing more than the Convention of a *Parlament*, the very name was a *Bugbeare* unto him; he was ever refractory against the summoning of a *Parlament*, and as willingly would embrace an opportunity to break it off; this his aversnesse being well knowne to some grave Members, they contrived at last by witt & the necessity of the times, that his hands were fast tyed up in granting a Trienniall sitting, or a perpetuity as it were unto this present *Parlament*, a thing he oft blamed himselfe for subscribing unto, & as oft those who importuned him thereunto. And therefore I wonder at that passage of his, (if it was his, which I doubt of) in that booke

A selfe-ended Man.

Ill Characters of him.

A uncertain Prince.

His feares of a Parlament.

Grants a Trienniall Parlament.

published

publiſhed under his name and called his Portraiture, wherein he maintaines this *Parlament* was called as much by his owne choyce and inclination, as adviſe of others; whereas it is manifeſtly knowne even unto all, it was onely neceſſity and the importunity of the *Engliſh*, who would not fight with the *Scotts*, and this onely cauſe was it which gave occaſion for calling of this *Parlament*: The *Scotts* at that preſent being poſſeſſed of *Newcaſtle*: For the booke it ſelfe, it maintaines ſo many Contradictions unto thoſe things manifeſted by his owne Letters under his owne hands unto the Queen, that I conceive the moſt part of it *Apocrypha*; the *Meditations* or *Pſalmes* wholly were added by others; ſome looſe Papers he had, I do well know, but they were nothing ſo well methodiſed, but rather Papers intended after for the Preſſe, or as it were a *Memoriall* or *Diary*, than ſuch a well couched peece and to ſo little purpoſe. But it is anſwered by the learned *Milton*. He was ſeldome in the times of War, ſeen to be ſorrowfull for the ſlaughter of his People or Soldiers, or indeed any thing elſe, whether by nature or cuſtome his heart was hardened, I leave for others to judge. When unfortunately the *Parlament* had loſt ſome of their men in the *Weſt* at *Marlborough*, and the *Devizes*; and they brought in a miſerable condition without hoſe or ſhooes, or ſcarre clothes, into *Oxford* as a Triumph, he was content to be a Spectator of their calamities, but gave neither order for their reliefe, or commands for eaſe of their ſufferings, nay it was noted by ſome there preſent, he rejoyced in their ſad affliction: So afterwards, when *Hamden* was wounded, or neere that time in *Buckinghamſhire*, it happened a very valiant Soldier of the *Parlaments* ſide to be taken, ſtript ſtark naked, his body being ſhot in many places, and his ſhoulder broke, this poore ſoule in this condition and pickle, was ſet on a poore leane Jade, and brought as a triumph before the King, where he ſtood accompanied with many Nobles; it would have pittied any ones heart, to have heard how this poor man was reviled and upbraided by lewd people, even as he paſſed cloſe by the Kings preſence, who neither pittied the man, rebuked the unruly people, or gave order

The King neceſſitated to call this Parlament.

The late Book under the Kings name, forged, not his.

Not ſorrowfull for the ſlaughter of his people.

Two examples thereof.

A ſtory of a Parlaments Soldier abuſed.

for cure of his wounds; but *God* cured the Soldier instantly, for he died ere he was 40. paces from the Kings presence, and notwithstanding the misery of the man, and sharpnesse of his wounds, yet was the greatnesse of his spirit and courage so undanted, that he rode very upright upon the poore Jade, nothing danted either at his owne present condition, or presence of the King; it was observed, that a lewd Woman, as he past by, calling him *Rebell*, he onely lookt sternly at her, and sayd, *you Whore*; some Nobles seeing the hard heartednesse of the King upon this sad accident, and how little he valued those who either fought for or against him, upon this meere occasion, deserted him, and came for *London*, &c.

Great courage of the Soldier even just before his death.

The King hard hearted.

Even the lookes and gestures of *Princes* are observed you may see, & severall either good or ill Constructions grounded thereon. He was observed in his diet to feed heartily, and would drink Wine at meales freely, but not in excesse; He was rather violent than moderate in excercises, when he walked on foot, he rather trotted than paced, he went so fast. He was nothing at all given to luxury, was extreme sober both in his food and apparell, in the latter whereof he might rather be sayd to go cleanly and neat, than gaudy or riotously; and as to the forner, he rather loved sober, full and substantiall dishes, than *Kickshawes*, which the *Extravagant Nobles* feed for their wantonnesse sake; though many times ere they are satisfied with curiosities in diet, their estates lye pawned for them. In the generall he was not vitious, & yet who ere shall say he was vertuous extremely erres, he was a Medly betwixt vertue and vice: He was magnificent in some measure, and was the onely cause of the building that miracle of Ships called the *Royall Soveraigne*, and when some of his *Nobles* acquainted him with the vast charge thereof, he replied, why should not he be admitted to build that Ship for his owne pleasure, and which might be upon occasion usefull for service of the *Kingdomes*, as well as some *Nobles* prodigally spent their *Patrimony* in riotous and ungodly courses, nothing either for their Credits or reputations, or any way beneficiall to the *Kingdome*. It was wisely sayd of him at that time, *Every*

Temperate in his diet.

Sober in his appa ell.

Not very vitious, nor vertuous.

Built the Royall Soveraigne.

His wife saying about that Ship.

man

man had his proper vanity, and that was his, if the people accounted it so. He was ill thought of by many, especially the *Puritans* then so called, for suffering the *Chappell* at *Sommerset-house*, to be built for the *Queen*, where *Masse* was publiquely sayd: Yet was he no *Papist* or favored any of their *Tenents*, nor do I remember any such thing was ever objected against him: My selfe was once there to gaze, whilest the *Priest* was at *high Masse*, the *Sexton* and others thrust me out very uncivily, for which I protested never to come there again.

Chappell at Sommerset-house.

The Actions of *Kings* and *Princes* are lookt upon with many eyes, whereof some ever prove either squint or purblind: So long as we live in this World, our conversation cannot be with *Saints*, but with the Sonnes of *Adam*, who ever smell of some corruptions. Many also have blamed him for writing unto the *Pope*, when he was in *Spain*; others think ill of him for the many *Reprieves* he gave unto *seminary Priests*, and Mr. *Prinn* sweates to purpose in aggravating his offence thereby. Why he might not as well in a civill way write unto the *Pope*, as write and send his *Embassador* to the great *Turk*, I know not; & for his mercy to those *Priests*, who had not occasioned *Rebellion* in his *Dominions*, truly Charity bids me to make rather a good than ill Construction. And were not the *Common-Law* of this Nation more in force than that *Canon* of Scripture, those things could not be justified, putting men to death for *Religion*, or taking Orders beyond Sea, &c.

The King not blameable for writing to the Pope.

He was ambitious and disdained in his youth to match with any of the *English* Ladies, and therefore upon hopes of a marriage with the present *King* of *Spaines* Sister, Monday the 17th *Feb.* 1622. he set forward for *Spain*, went first into *France*, and from thence with his high thoughts passed the Mountaines; neither had he successe in the marriage desired, or did he get honour by that journey; although most magnificently entertained in *Spain*, some private disgusts happened there and in that voyage, insomuch as he never, after his returne into *England*, much cared for the *Spaniard*, which he made publiquely knowne in severall yeares of his reigne; He was accompanied to *Spain* with the *Duke* of *Buckingham*, one

Ambitious, set forward for Spaine, *no honour by that journey.*

Buckingham his favorite.

Kings journey censured.

whom formerly he extremely hated, but after that journey as extremely fancied, being his onely great favorite. People generally were nothing satisfied with that his journey undertaken so rashly; yet many sober men judged very well of the marriage it selfe, and those did publiquely averre, the *Spaniard* was rich, and a brave man, would not be troublesome unto us with unnecessary visits, would ever bring gold in his pockets; was a people, with whom the *English* Merchants had a great and rich Trade, and with whose naturall conditions the *English* did pretty well *Sympathize*; and for the *Infanta*s strictnesse in the *Roman Religion*, there was by many prudent men very little question made, that it would produce any ill to this *Nation*, which now had been *Protestant* above 60. yeares; & they did also consider that the *Prince* was very surely grounded in his owne *Protestant* faith, & that the *Common Law* would well provide for the multiplicity of *Priests*, who might presume to come upon her account. The 27th of *March*, being Sunday 1625. King *James* died. All that whole yeare a most furious plague afflicted the City of *London*, there dying above fifty thousand people, amongst those, whose misfortune it was to abide in the City, during that pestilent Contagion, my selfe was one, and therein beheld *Gods* great mercy unto me, being nothing at any time visited, though my conversation was daily with the infected: And I do well remember, this accident, that going in *July* 1625. about halfe an houre after six in the morning to St. *Antholines Church*, I met onely three persons in the way and no more, from my house over against *Strand-bridg* till I came there, so few people were then alive, and the streets so unfrequented.

King James *death.*

Plague in London.

The Queens *comming over.*

The King married.

In *June* 1625. *Marie*, daughter of *Henry the fourth*, King of *France*, came over, and was married to the King the same Month: Severall Constructions were made upon this marriage with *France*, and many disputations in private were had, whether she or the *Infanta* might have been better for this Nation, however the *Parlament*, in regard of the sicknesse, was translated to *Oxford* 10. *August.* 1625. and the 12th of the same dissolved; there are two main reasons given for its dissolution,

lution, one was, becauſe the *Duke* of *Buckingham*, his owne favorite, ſhould not be queſtioned concerning King *James* death; and the ſecond was, his Majeſty made ſeverall propoſitions unto the people, which they would not conſent unto: That King *James* was really and abſolutely poiſoned by a Plaſter, applied by *Buckinghams* Mother unto King *James* his ſtomack was evidently proved before a Committe: But whether *Buckingham* himſelfe, or the late *King*, was guilty either in the knowledge of, or application of the Plaſter, I could never learne, many feared the King did know of it, and they gave this reaſon; becauſe when the *Parlament* did order to queſtion *Buckingam* for it, and had prepared their Charge or Articles, to preſent againſt him in the *Houſe* of *Lords*, and to accuſe him thereof, His Majeſty, contrary to all expectation, and as in affront of both *Houſes*, and in the *Upper-houſe*, when the Articles came up, gave *Buckingham* his hand to kiſſe, carried him away with him, &c. This Action loſt him the preſent *Parlaments* affections; even the moſt ſober of his friends held him very much overſeen to deny a *Parlament juſtice* in any matter whatſoever, but in matter of poyſon, and the party poyſoned being his Father; in that to prohibit a due courſe or a legall proceeding againſt the party ſuſpected, it was to deny *Juſtice* with a refractory hand. But at that time he was luſtly and young, and in his infancy of *Convening Parlaments*, thought to make himſelfe ſure ever after, or to maſter the *Commons* of *England*. There is no pen, how able ſoever, can take off the blemiſh that will ever hang on him, for falling out with his *Parlament*, becauſe they queſtioned, how and by what meanes his Father came to his death.

Reaſons of the Parlaments diſſolving.

King James poiſoned by a Plaſter.

The King refuſeth to queſtion his Fathers death, is therefore ſuſpected guilty himſelfe.

The ſecond of *February* 1625. he was Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, *William Laud* altered the old *Coronation oath*, and framed an other new, and in *March* following was a *Parlament* againe ſummoned, and therein *Mountague* queſtioned for *Popiſh* & *Arminian* Tenents; and *Buckingham* was againe alſo put to it by the *Commons*. In time of this *Parlament*, he ſent for the *Biſhops*, & blamed their backwardneſſe, for that they did not informe him, how he might promote the cauſe of the *Church*: Indeed,

The King Crowned.

A Parlament Mountague queſtioned.

The Bishops fawning fellowes.

he did well know what fawning *Jacks* most of them were, and how easily he might with hopes of profit winne them to his side, they made up a good part of the *House of Lords* in number; here again the houses of *Parlament* were troubled with *Buckingham* and *Bristoll*, who was the wiser man of the two, but had least friends, these framed bills & accused each other of *Treason*; at that time most men pitied *Bristoll*, and thought him ill rewarded for all his service in *Spain*, for it was conceived he acted not but according to commission. In this *Parlament* he committed Sr. *Dudley Diggs*, and Sr. *John Elliot*, Members of the *House of Commons*, because they most rigorously had mannaged an accusation against *Buckingham*: An high affront it was to the *Parlament*, & a great breach of Priviledge to commit a Member of that *House*, without the *House* consent; that matter was much resented and very ill taken; by those and other his high miscarriages unto both *Houses*, they began to mistrust him, many gave sad conjectures of his actions, and thought that in the end he would either have or lose all. *June* 15. 1626. he dissolves the *Parlament*, onely because they should not prosecute *Buckingham*. An argument of sound affection unto his favorite, to hazard the love of millions onely for him, but a deepe imprudence and high oversight, to slight a whole *Nation* for love onely of one Man, and he but of yesterday, or a new Creature, of but his Fathers meere stamping, and his owne continuing.

Buckingham and Bristoll at odds.

Diggs and Elliot committed.

Parlament dissolved.

Tilley overthrows the King of Denmark.

It was in *August* this yeare, that *Tilley* overthrew his Unkle the *King* of *Denmark* in a pitcht field, how the *King* carried the businesse with his Unkle, or what treasure he promised to supply him with, and did not performe, I know not, sure I am the old *King*, after this fight could never indure our King, but would sweare he indeavored what in him lay to make him lose his *Kingdome*; this I had from the mouth of Dr. *M.* who heard the *King* of *Denmark* speake what I write.

Isle of Re businesse.

In *Anno* 1627. he set forth Men and Ships to the *Isle of Re* in *France*, under the conduct of *Buckingham*, we lost our best Men in that scurvy designe, who were no better than butchered by the *French*, through the indiscretion of some that had

had principall command therein; but give me leave before I proceed further, to relate what I had from the mouth of an eminent Collonell, imployed in that succeſſeſſe expedition, and one of the Councell of Warre, and a ſworne enemy to the *Duke*, *Buckingham* I well know was extremely blamed about the loſſe of our Men, the day of their retreat unto the Ships: The matter was thus carried, the night before the Retreat, the Duke called a Councell of Warre, and there ſhewed them the neceſſity of their *Retreat* the next day, and that himſelfe in *Martiall* diſcipline being wholly unexperienced, he left the mannaging of the next dayes *Action* to the ordering of the *Councell* of *Warre*, offering the ſervice of his owne perſon unto any hazard what ever as farre as any private Soldier. The *Councell* committed the mannagment of their *Retreat* by a free conſent unto old Sr. *William Courtney*, a heavy dull covetous old Man, who having been 20. or 30. yeares a private Captaine in *Holland*, was by Sr. *John Burrows* meanes made *Collonell* in that expedition, and *Burrows* being now dead, and *Courtney* the oldeſt *Collonell*, it was referred unto him how with ſafety to bring off our men, but he either through want of judgment or forgetfulneſſe, having not ſufficiently provided for ſecurity of our Reare, our men were moſt unfortunately many of them cut in peeces, and had not Sr. *Pierce Crosby* with 800. *Iriſh* made good the *Retreat*, all our men had been loſt; *Courtney* himſelfe fell into a *Salt-pan* in the defeat, and was ſaved by meanes of his man *Anthonies*, crying, *Oh ſave my Captaine*, but the poore fellow loſt his owne life, and ſaved his Maſters.

Buckingham excuſed for our loſſe of men in the Iſle of Re.

The truth of that defeat, & who was faulty.

Buckingham his offer.

Courtney the cauſe of our loſſe.

Crosby his good ſervice.

A bullet by chance, during their ſtay in that *Iſland*, was ſhot at the ſayd *Courtney*, and he having a peece of *Gold*, of 21. ſhillings price in his *fob*, the bullet light there, bent the *Gold*, and ſo he was preſerved; *Courtney* at his *returne* ſhewed me the *Gold* and told me the ſtory. The King hearing of our loſſe at the *Iſle of Re*, & landing of the Duke, in ſtead of being angry at the loſſe of ſo many gallant Men, or calling him to account, ſent to comfort the Duke, deſiring that he ſhould not be troubled at the loſſe, for the chance of *Warr* was caſuall.

Courtney very ſtrangly preſerved.

The Kings love to Buckingham.

And

Rochell *busi-nesse.*

And now we are speaking of *Rochell*, let me acquaint the World, that his Majesty was the sole cause of its losing, for he lent the *King* of *France* eight or ten of his owne *Navy*, by which meanes the *Rochellers* Ships were sunke and destroyed, who before were ever able to releeve themselves with their owne Ships, against all opposition the *Kings* of *France* could make. And that it may appeare, he willingly lent these Ships unto the *French*, and was not forced unto it by *Buckingham*, as many have affirmed; I will relate this passage, perhaps not vulgarly knowne. Sr. *John Pennington*, being *Vice-Admirall*, had commission to carry eight or more *Royall* Ships into *France*, when he arrived there the *French* acquainted him the Ships were to serve the *French King* against the *Rochellers*, and if that he the sayd Sr. *John* would serve in that employment, he should be honorably rewarded, but this gallant Man being truly *English* scorned the proffer, and utterly refused the employment, and ere he would resigne the Ships unto the *French*, came privatly himselfe to the King, and informed the King of the *French* intentions against *Rochell*, but the King sayd onely thus much: *Pennington* go and deliver your Ships, and leave them in *France*, and then gave him a particular or private *Warrant* under his owne hand for his discharge, &c. He had much a do to get his Ships again from the *French*, and then was inforced to send Sr. *John Pennington* amongst the *French*, who seized above hundred *French* Ships, and kept them untill ours were delivered; one thing is observable, that we had onely two saylors assisted against *Rochell* in our Ships and no more; this I relate in honour of the Sea-men.

The King the onely cause of its losing.

Sr. John Pennington *his gallantry. Scornes the* French *proffers.*

All French Protestants *hate the King.*

The destruction of *Rochell* is wholly layd upon our Kings score, as well and justly it may be to his eternall dishonour and blemish; for had he not furnished the *French* with Ships, *Rochell* could not have been taken as it was: And verily I beleeve the sad groanes and miseries of those poore *Protestants*, powred out unto Allmighty *God* in their hight of calamities against our King, were extreme instrumentall in hastening downe the anger of God against the late King. However this Action of his, lost him the love of the *Protestant* Princes in all parts

parts of the World, and his owne Subjects could after that Action never well brooke him, but daily were alienated in their affection from him, supposing him either not well grounded in the *Protestant-faith*, or else a meere state *Jugler* and no other. I know some have accused *Buckingham*, to be instrumentall about the lending those Ships, its possible he was: However in *March* 1627. a *Parlament* was summoned, againe *Buckingham* articled against, and in *June* prorogued untill *October*, after in *March* dissolved, becaufe *William Laud* was remonstrated against by the *Commons*, his ruine laboured; there were also Articles exhibited against *Buckingham* in the *Parlament*; but the later of the two, *viz. Buckingham*, was stabd the 23. of *August* 1628. he being ready to go unto Sea for reliefe of *Rochell*, then besieged. Many complained of the King in this his various Action about *Rochell*, *viz.* in first ayding the *French* to destroy the *Rochellers* Ships, then to take part with them against the *King of France*, but to no purpose, some therefore compared him to a *Black Witch*, whom they say can bewitch and hurt Cattle, but hath no ability to cure them again, it was an act of great inconstancy and much dishonour to himselfe and whole *Nation*, though the *Nation* had no hand in it. When first the news was brought unto the King of *Buckinghams* death, he was at a *Sermon*, or in a *Church*, or at service; he did not seem much troubled at the news, but stayed out the *Sermon* with much patience, onely gave *Maxwell* present directions to seize the *Dukes* Cabinet, wherein his Letters and private instructions were. All men generally, except a few Court *Parasites*, were glad of *Buckinghams* death, yet nothing was bettered in the Court or *Common-wealth* after his death, which moved many to affirme, that all the misgovernments in the *Realme*, proceeded not from *Buckinghams* ill advise, but most from the corrupt and depraved nature of the Kings owne haste. Syth I am upon the death of *Buckingham*, I shall relate a true story of his being admonished often of the manner of his death he should dye, in this manner.

An other Parlament *called.*

Buckingham *and* Laud *questioned.*

Buckingham *stabd to death.*

The King not moved at it, seizeth his Cabinet.

Nothing amended after Buckinghams *death.*

An aged *Gentleman*, one *Parker* as I now remember, having formerly belonged unto the *Duke*, or of great acquaintance with

An apparition before the Dukes death.

A Dæmon appeares to Parker, relating the Dukes death.

the *Dukes* Father, and now retyred, had a *Dæmon* appeared severall times unto him, in the shape or image of Sr. *George Villiers* the *Dukes* Father; this *Dæmon* walked many times in *Parkers* bed-Chamber without any action of terror, noyse, hurt, or speech, but at last one night broke out into these words:

Speakes to Parker.

Mr. *Parker*, I know you loved me formerly & my Son *George* at this time very well, I would have you go from me, you know me very well to be his father old Sr. *George Villiers* of *Leicestershire*, & from me acquaint him with these & these particulars, &c. and that he above all refrain the Counsell & Company of such and such, whom he then nominated, or else he will come to destruction, and that suddenly. *Parker* did partly, though a very discret Man, imagine he himselfe was in a dream all this time, & being unwilling to proceed upon no better grounds,

who forbeares to acquaint the Duke.

forbare adressing himselfe to the *Duke*, for he conceived if he should acquaint the *Duke* with the words of his Father, & the manner of his appearance unto him, (such apparitions being not usuall) that he should be laughed at, and thought to dote being he was aged; some few nights passed without further trouble to the old Man, but not very many nights after, old

The Dæmon appeares againe.

Sr. *George Villiers* appeared again, walked quick and furiously in the roome, seemed angry with Mr. *Parker*, and at last sayd: Mr. *Parker*, I thought you had been my friend so much, and loved my Son *George* so well, that you would have acquainted him with what I desired, but yet I know you have not done it; by all the friendship that ever was betwixt you and me, and the great respect you beare my Son, I desire you to deliver what I formerly commanded you unto my Son: The old Man seeing himselfe thus sollicited in this manner, promised

Parker resolves to tell the Duke.

the *Dæmon* he would, but first argued it thus, that the *Duke* was not easy to be spoke withall, and that he would account him a vain Man to come with such a message from the dead; nor did he conceive the *Duke* would give any credit unto him; whereunto the *Dæmon* thus answered: If he will not beleeve you have this discourse from me, tell him of such a secret (and named it) which he knows none in the World ever knew but my selfe and he. Mr. *Parker* being now well satisfied, that

he

he was not asleepe, or that the Apparition was a vaine Delusion, tooke a fit opportunity therefore, and seriously acquainted the *Duke* with his Fathers words, and the manner of his Apparition. The *Duke* heartily laughed at the relation, which put old *Parker* to a stand, but at last he assumed courage and told the *Duke*, that he acquainted his Fathers Ghost with what he now found to be true, *viz.* scorne and derision, but my *Lord* sayth he, your Father bad me acquaint you by this Token, and he sayd it was such, as none in the World but your two selves did yet know; hereat the *Duke* was amazed and much astonished, but tooke no warning or notice thereof, keeping the same Company still, advising with such Counsellors, and performing such Actions as his Father by *Parker* countermanded. Shortly after, old Sr. *George Villiers* in a very quiet but sorrowfull posture, appeares againe unto Mr. *Parker*, and sayd: Mr. *Parker*, I know you delivered my words unto *George* my Son, I thanke you for so doing, but he slighted them, and now I onely request this more at your hands, that once again you repaire unto my Son, and tell him, *If he will not amend, and follow the Counsell I have given him, this Knife* or *Dagger* (and with that he pulled a *Knife* or *Dagger* from under his gowne) *shall end him, and do you* Mr. Parker *set your house in order, for you shall dye at such a time.* Mr. *Parker* once more engaged, though very unwillingly, to acquaint the *Duke* with this last message, and so did, but the *Duke* desired him to trouble him no further with such messages and dreames, told him he perceived he was now an old Man and doted, and within a month after meeting Mr. *Parker* on *Lambeth bridge*: *Now* Mr. Parker, *what say you of your dream?* who onely returnd, Sr. *I wish it may never have successe, &c.* But within six weekes after, he was stabd with a Knife, according to his Fathers admonition before hand, and Mr. *Parker* died soon after he had seen the *Dreame* or *Vision* performed.

Speakes with the Duke.

who laughed at it.

Yet at last amazed.

The Dæmon *appeares again to* Parker.

Parker *again acquaints the Duke.*

Parker *dies.*

The 29th of *May* 1630. being Saturday, neare unto one in the after noon, the present *King* of *Scotland* was borne, the next day the King came to *Paules Crosse*, to give *God* thankes for the birth of his Son, where were presented unto him these Verses:

King of Scotland born.

Many supposed there had appeared a new Starre *at his birth, whereas it was the Planet* Venus, *who is usually seen in the day time.*

Rex ubi Paulinias accessit gratus ad aras,
Immicuit medio lucida stella polo.
Dic divina mihi tractans ænigmata cœli,
Hæc oriens nobis, quid sibi stella velit?
Magnus in occiduo princeps modo nascitur orbe,
Moxque sub eclipsi regna orientis erunt.

The Eclips was the Monday following. The King in danger of drowning.

About *May* 1633. he went into *Scotland*, and was Crowned there the 18. of *June*, ☉ in 7°. ♋, ☽ in 7. ♈. In *July* he had a dangerous passage from *Brunt Island*, and hardly escaped drowning; some of his housholdstuffe or plate was lost.

Faction in the Court.

In 1634. he was infinitely troubled with faction in his Court, which much displeased him, but by little and little he put all things into order againe; then also he levied a generall great *Tax* upon the whole *Kingdome*, vulgarly called *Ship-money*, *Ship-money.* because it was pretended it was for maintenance of the Navy, and truly much of it was that way expended, and the Saylors well payd their wages, which occasioned for two yeares together a good Fleet of *Royall* Ships to be set forth, much for the honour of the *Nation*.

Generally misliked.

This *Ship-money* was generally misliked, being a meere *Innovation*, and a cleanly trick to poll the subjects, and cheate them into an Annuall payment; my selfe was then a Collector for it in the place I lived in, I remember my proportion was 22. shillings and no more; if we compare the times then, and the present in which I now live, you shall see great difference even in *Assessements*, the necessity of maintaining our Armies requiring it, for now my Annuall payments to the Soldiery are very neare or more than 20. pound, my estate being no way greater than formerly; against this *Ship-money* many gallant Men opposed, and at last in *Parlament* it was voted downe. *Voted down in Parlament.*

In *July* 1637. *viz.* 23. day, there was great disturbance in *Edin-*

Edinborough, about a new *ſervice Booke*, indeavored to be obtruded on the *Scots* by the *King* and *Canterbury*; I have heard an old Woman begunne the quarrell by caſting her ſtoole at the *Prieſt*, when he read the *Service Book*. Many very modeſt Divines exceedingly blame both the *King* and *Canterbury* for that Booke, it admitted unto the people, as I remember, the *Communion* but in one kind, however, by the prudence of ſome grave men, being then privy *Counſellours* in *Scotland*, matters were ſlubbered over all that Winter in *Scotland*; but in *May* or *Aprill* new tumults aroſe, and truly I may almoſt ſay, that that corrupt *Common-prayer Book* was the ſole and whole occaſion of all the miſeries and Wars that ſince that time have happened in both *Nations*: Had his Majeſty firſt indeavored the impoſition of that lame Booke upon the *Engliſh*, moſt men did beleeve we had ſwallowed it, and then the *Scots* muſt have done it afterward, for the *Clergy* at that time generally were ſuch idle and lazy Lubbers, and ſo pampered with Court perferment, and places temporall in every *Shire* of *England*, and ſuch flattering Sycophants, that doubtleſſe the great hand of *God* was in it, that thoſe rude *Scots* firſt broake the Ice, and taught us the way to expell an inſulting *Prieſthood*, and to reſiſt the *King*, he indeavoring by unwarrantable meanes to intrude things contrary to the *Divine Law* of allmighty *God* upon our Conſciences.

Diſturbance in Scotland *about the* ſervice Booke.

New tumults in Scotland.

In *Anno* 1638. the *Queen* Mother of *France*, and Mother unto the *Engliſh Queen*, Widdow of *Henry the fourth*, *King* of *France*, landed in *England*, and came unto *London* the 31. *Octob.* She was very meanly accompanied, and few of quality attending her; the *King* moſt humanely and generouſly receives and entertaines her, though all men were extremely againſt it, for it was obſerved, that where ever, or unto what Country this miſerable old *Queen* came, there followed immediatly after her, either the Plague, War, Famine, or one misfortune or an other; ſtrange it is unto me, how ſhe could be ſo fatall to any land ſhe entred into; true it is, and I do very well

Queen *Mother comes over.*

Received civilly by the King.

Some people naturally unluckly.

know, that some people borne under an unfortunate Constellation of Heaven, (without this that they live above nature, and live wholly in the Spirit) are so extreme unsuccessfull in every thing they undertake, that let them use the greatest industry they can to be rich, all will not amount to obtaine a poore living, though they are assisted not onely with a good stock of money to beginne their Profession with, but have also many very profitable and assisting friends and meanes for their better encouragement and furtherance. It is very possible, that such like ill fortune from her infancy might attend this old *Queen*, as to be thought an unlucky *Præsage* of what mischiefe presently followed her in those Countries she resided in.

Indeavours to dissolve the assembly in Scotland.

In *November* Proclamation was made to dissolve the great assembly in *Scotland*, but to little purpose, for the *Scots* have this privilege belonging unto them, that where, & when they please, to obey no *Edicts* or *Commands* of their *Kings*, except those *Edicts* fancy their owne humors: This Proclamation was laughed at and slighted by the *Scots*, who made it appeare they were in good earnest, and began to raise an Army for their owne defence, by no meanes induring the halfe *Popish Common-prayer book*. This raising of an Army by the *Scots*, in opposition of the *Common prayer booke*, made our *Prelates prick up their eares*, and the *lazy Bishops* most of all, who convened, and raised amongst their owne *Leviticall Tribe* great summes of money towards the maintenance of an Army against the *Scots*, whom they now hated worse than *Turkes*. Severall particular men are summoned to appeare at Court, & inforced to lend vast summes of money, towards the maintenance of an Army. I have heard some affirme, the King had in his Coffers at that time above six hundred thousand pounds, no great summe for so provident a Prince, and such large incomes as he had.

The Scots *raise an Army.*

Our Priests are angry.

Much money borrowed on particular men.

The King raises an Army.

In or about the 27. *March* 1639. the *King* set forward towards *Scotland*, his Army followed immediatly, the *Earle* of *Arundell* being made Generall, a Man of great *Nobility*, *courage*, and

and *reſolution*, and one whoſe *Anceſtors* had been *Generalls* ſeverall times againſt the *Scots* with excellent ſucceſſe. There attended the King in this expedition moſt of the *Nobility* of this *Nation*, but with great unwillingneſſe, for the *Engliſh* and *Scots* having now lived like Brethren, or Natives, or people of one *Nation*, one amongſt another for allmoſt fourty yeares, & having entermarried one with another, both the *Nobility*, or *Gentry*, and others, they thought it a very ſtrange thing, and not Lawfull or convenient, that this *Nation* ſhould now take up Armes, and engage againſt the *Scots*, onely to ſatisfie the inſatiable luſt of a few domineering *Prieſts*, and halfe *Popiſh Biſhops*, as alſo of an *obſtinate King*, wholly led by the Noſe by theſe *Snaffling Prieſts*. The *Common* Soldier was nothing well pleaſed, and marched moſt unwillingly upon this ſervice. At laſt both Armies for many dayes accoaſted ech other, yet I never heard of ſo much as one lowſe killed by either Army; the *Scots* being very tend r of provoking the *Engliſh*, and they as willing to give no offence unto the *Scots*. In *June* of that yeare a peace was concluded betwixt both *Nations*, the *Engliſh Nobility* much deſiring and furthering it.

E. of Arundell *Generall.*

The Engliſh *like not the war.*

The Prieſts do.

Peace concluded.

The King himſelfe was moſt greedy above all men of this *Union* with the *Scots*, as will appeare by this enſuing ſtory: That day which was aſſigned for certain of the *Engliſh Nobility* and *Scotiſh* to treat about thoſe Articles of agreement or Pacification the *Scotiſh Nobility* were to produce, the *Nobles* of each *Nation* being ſet, the *Earle* of *Arundell* began with much gravity to rebuke the *Scots*, for their unadviſedneſſe and rebellion in raiſing their Army againſt their Lawfull King, and diſturbing the peace of both Nations, and yet he commended the good nature of the King, who was, notwithſtanding their high provocations and miſdemeanors, very inclineable to heare their juſt grievances, and to that purpoſe had appointed himſelfe, being Generall of the *Engliſh* Army, and ſome other ſelect *Nobles* of his *Counſell*, to meet them that day, to treat with them, & to heare their grievances, & what they could ſay for themſelves. This gallant Man was proceeding further in his

The King greedy of a peace.

Arundells ſpeech to the Scots.

King Charles *his rashnesse.*

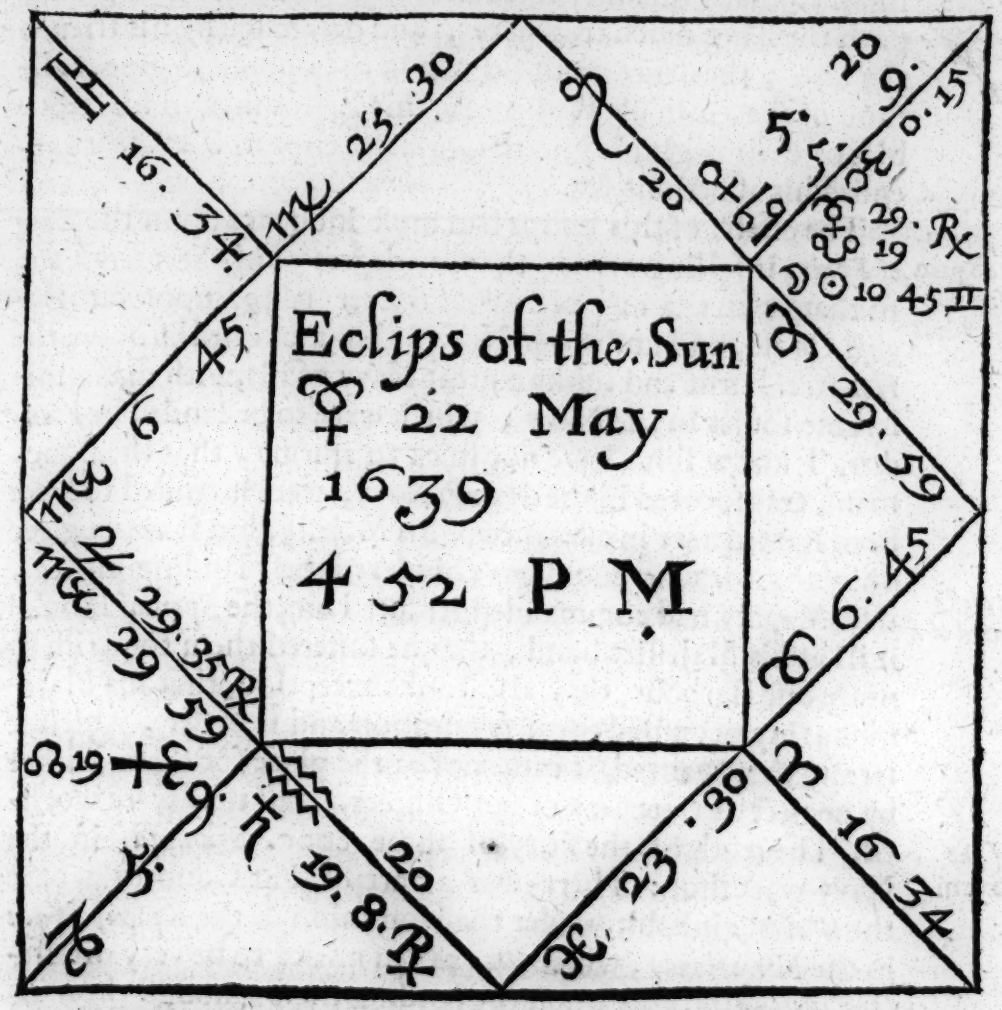
his speech, and aggravating the *Scots* offences, when loe unexpectedly his Majesty entered the Roome, called for the Articles the *Scots* desired to be ratified, or consented unto, read them scarce over, but tooke pen and inke immediatly, and signed them, without ever advising with any of his *Counsell*; which so displeased the *Nobility* of the *English* Nation, that the very next day after signing the *Scots* Articles, they all hasted home to their owne habitations, the King staying behind, and for his dayly excercise, played at a scurvy game called *Pigeon Holes*, or *Nine pinnes*; his fellow gamsters also were equall to the Game, *viz. Lackyes*, *Pages*, and such others *ejusdem generis*. He againe no sooner came to *London*, but as I remember, caused those Articles to be burned by the Common Hangman, making himselfe as ridiculous in doing the one, as he was reputed weake and simple of judgement in doing the other: But at that time most imputed the burning of the *Scots* Articles, unto the advises given him, and importunity of the proud *Clergy* and *Bishops*, who humored him in every itching desire of his, even to his ruine.

English Nobles *displeased.*

Eclips of the Sunne 1639.

There happened many memorable accidents in this yeare 1639. as first five Eclipses of the Sunne and Moon; three of the Sunne, two of the Moon; none was visible in our *Horizon*, but that Eclips of the ☉, which here began with us at *London* the 22th of *May*, being Wednesday, at 3. houres and 52. min. afternoon, its midle was at 4. houres and 52. min. and its end at 46. min. after 5. The Digits eclipsed were 8. 51. min. 41. secon. the whole time of its continuance was 1. houre & 54. min. of times: The Scheme of Heaven followes.

His



His Majesty was in the field against the *Scots* at the very time of the Eclips, and some that were there with him sayd, they felt not a more sharp cold day in all their lives than that was, the season of the yeare, and height of the Sunne considered. I'le meddle little with the Prognosticque part of this Eclips, yet I might tell you, that *Mercury*, at the time of the beginning of the Eclips, represented the *Clergy*, & he was retrograde neare to *Conjunction* with *Mars*, one ill Omen unto the *Clergy*: At the middle of the Eclips the Moon was their significator, and she combust and neare the *Dragons-tayle*, which

The day of the Eclips very cold.

Clergy threatned by the Eclips.

signified much calamity unto the *Priests*. This Eclips signified unto the King much treachery, and dammage by his friends the *Scots*; the degree eclipsed was in the opposit degree, allmost of the ☉ in his Radix. As this Eclips shewed his troubles or their beginning, so the ☽ her Eclips in 8 ♐. in 1648. ended his afflictions, &c.

Treachery to the King.

Eclips portended ill to Spain the reason why. Spanish Fleet defeated.

The effects of this Eclips had most influence upon the *King of Spain*, it falling even in the very degree of his *Seaventh house*, so that upon the 11th or 12th of *October* 1639. upon our *English* Coast, and under our Noses, almost in our Harbour, the *Hollander* burnt and sunke a great Navy of his, with many miserable soules in the Navy, which were to be landed in *Flanders*. I know some have not stuck to affirme, that the 8000. men, transported in the *Spanish* Navy, were intended to have been landed here in assistance of his Majesty, but it was a meer untruth, for who could have hindered their landing in *Kent*, if his Majesty had commanded it? sure I am, the *Spaniard* tooke it ill at his Majesties hand, that he suffered them to perish so neare our Harbour, they also tooke exception, that his Majesty having promised them Amunition and Powder, which it seemes they wanted, it came not at the place for them, either by neglect or treachery of our Officers, untill they were worsted. The truth of the story of those 8000. *Spaniards* in the Navy was thus: There was a part of that Country where the *Walloons* inhabit, under the Dominion of the *King of Spain* in the *Netherlands*, which was taken notice to be very disaffected unto him, now upon the landing these amongst the *Walloons*, so many of that people were to have been transported into *Spaine*, &c. When his Majesty first heard of the *Spanish* and *Dutch* Fleet, and their neare approach, he sayd to one standing by him, *I would I were well ridd of both Navies*. To speak the truth of him, either as he was vertuous or vicious, is not to wrong him, but in every triviall miscarriage to make him the Author of it, I hold it barbarous, and not the part of an honest morall Man.

His Majesty vindicated of a slander.

Story of the 8000. Spaniards.

In this memorable yeare, the *Scots*, by Act amongst themselves, thrust out all *Bishops*, who after came sneaking hither, and

and had by *Canterburies* meanes large and plentifull exhibitions for their maintenance; his Majesty tooke the expulsion of the *Bishops* so ill, as that he resolved to check the sawcinesse of the *Scots*, his deare Country-men, and caused their trade with us to be prohibited, and their Ships to be seized, which so enraged the *Scotish* Nation, that they were againe in 1640. in Armes; the King summons a *Parlament* in *Aprill* about the *Scots*, which *Parlament* would not give a farthing unto him towards maintenance of his intended Army against the *Scots*, therefore in *May* he dissolves the *Parlament*, which gave great discontent all over the *Nation*, and great encouragement unto the *Scots*, whereupon their Army was suddenly ready, and their presumption such, as without invitation they the 17th. *August* 1640. entred *England*. The King prepares an Army of *English* to resist them, but such was the generall inclination even of the *Common* Soldier, and so great an *Odium* or hatred was cast upon *William Laud*, *Archbishop of Canterbury*, that nothing would serve the *Common* Soldier but a *Parlament*, not a man of the *English* would fight against the *Scots*, who were now crept into the strong Towne of *Newcastle*; our Soldiers were mutinous, the Officers generally disaffected to the service, in some Countries the new raised Soldiers slue their Officers, and would not go: All these commotions moved the King little to desist from the War, being continually furthered by the *Bishops* and *Clergy*, who in their Convocation gave a large benevolence towards the maintenance of those Wars, and commanded their Tribes in their severall pulpits to inveigh, and cry aloud against the prophane *Scots*, and to perswade the people to assist as willingly as against Infidels or *Turkes*. His Majesty againe commanded the *Nobility* to attend him in this *Northren* expedition, who leasurely, and rather unseasonably or unwillingly than otherwayes, attended him at *York*.

Bishops thrust out of Scotland

Scots *in Arms.*

A Parliament called:

Dissolved.

Sawcinesse of the Scot, *who enter* England

Obtaine Newcastle.

English *will not fight.*

The Priests willing and forward.

All men knew this War was promoted by the *Clergy*, whom the *Nobility* began to disdaine and scorne, and the *Gentry* and *Yeomanry* of *England* extremely to hate, for at this present time the *High Commission Court* and other bawdy *Courts*

The Episcopall war with the Scots.

did most horrible injustice against the persons and estates of any *Gentleman*, who by misfortune came thither; there was also one *Wrenn Bishop of Norwich*, borne in *London*, a fellow whose Father sold *Babies* and such *Pedlery* ware in *Cheap-side*; this fellow very peremptorily one day as he sat in *Judicature* in the *High Commission Court*, sayd openly, he hoped to live and see the time, when a Mr. of *Arts* or a *Minister*, should be as good a man as any *Jack Gentleman* in *England*. And verily the pride of this sawcy Citizens Sonne, hath been one main cause of the ruine of the *Clergy*. Concerning this *Wrenn*, I know *Canterbury* preferred him, and brought him to those Ecclesiasticall advancements in *Court* and *Church*, which he enjoyed; I do also know, and have heard it from some who waited on *Canterbury* in his Chamber, that he would oft say, that the rash Actions and unwarrantable proceedings of this *Wrenn* would undo the *Clergy*; but in regard he had been the sole meanes of his advancement, he could not well do any act prejudiciall against him, but it would redound to the dishonor of himselfe, and the *Clergy* in generall; also he had many reluctancies in himselfe, for preferring so unworthy a scornfull fellow, who proved the scandall and scorn of *Church-men*, and an extraordinary plague to the whole *Nation:* for upon his plaguing and punishing many godly Clothiers in the Countries of *Norfolk* and *Suffolke*, they were inforced to leave their native *Country*, and betake themselves and Families into the *United Provinces*, where they have taught the *Dutch* the Art and Manifacture of Cloathing, even to the utter impoverishment of this whole *Nation, &c.* and yet this wretched *Wrenn* lives, &c.

Bishop Wrenn *a busie Priest.*

Abuses the Gentry.

Laud *his judgment of* Wrenn

As I remember, neer upon or in this yeare 1639. or 1640. the Citizens of *London* were miserably abused by a beggerly Knight one Sr. *Phillips* of *Ireland*, who exhibited his bill against them, for certaine misdemeanors pretended to be committed by some of their sub-Officers in *Ireland*, about the parts of *London Derry*. True it is, the Citizens of *London* very gallantly about the coming in of King *James*, or not long after, sent *Collonies* of their owne in great numbers, and at their

The Londoners *tormented by one* Phillips *neere this yeer.*

their owne extreme great charges, to settle a civill Plantation in the *North* of *Ireland*, they had a large *Pattent* from King *James*, and many Privileges granted unto them for their so doing and planting; above 30. yeares they had quietly possessed their owne lands there, had built many beautifull Market Townes, one or more City or Cities, many Churches in the Territories assigned them; but neere these yeares of 1639. or 1640. this Sr. *Phillips* demanding some unreasonable things of the *Citizens*, and being denyed them, he in malice exhibites his bill for misdemeanors of their Officers against the *Londoners* in the *Starre-Chamber*, brought the cause unto a *Hearing*, the Court of *Starre-Chamber* fined the *Londoners* deeply, adjudged their Plantations forfetted to the King, who as eagerly and greedily swallowed them for his owne. This very Act in or neare this exigence of time so imbittered the Spirits of the *Citizens*, that although they were singularly invited for loane of moneys, and had as great plenty in their possessions as ever, yet would not contribute any assistance or money against the *Scots*, or advance of his Majesty in this his *Scotish* expedition. And though I do not attribute these casualties and losses of the Cities, to be derived or caused from the *Eclips* of 1639. although the *Eclips* was in ♌, which signe is the Ascendant of *London*; yet certainly, that *Eclips* did in a naturall way threaten or portend much dammage unto them, and did manifest the casualties, but was not the cause.

The noble performances of the Londoners *in* Ireland.

Abused and fined in the Star-chamber

Leose their Land in Ireland.

Will not assist against the Scots.

The Eclips not the cause of evill, but a signe to shew the evill.

There was at last a cessation of Armes by consent of both partyes *Scots* and *English*, some petty scuffling there was to no purpose; the King when he saw no other meanes could be thought on for to serve his turne, and that the *Common* Soldier unanimously refused engaging with the *Scots*, by the constant and earnest desire of the *English Nobility*, which attended him, he with much unwillingnesse at length was content to give summons for an other *Parlament* to be convened the third day of *November* 1640. But you must understand in the mean while, when the King saw he could no wayes engage the *English* against the *Scots*, he had sent unto *Ireland* for the then present Lord *Deputy*, the *Earle* of *Strafford*, formerly

Another Parlament call'd.

Deputy of Ireland *sent for.*

A Man of rare parts.

Sr. *Thomas Wentworth*, a *Yorkshire Gentleman* by birth, and one who had formerly been a great Stickler against him, untill

Poysoned with Preferment.

poysoned with *Court perferment*, he turned *Royalist*, and so was made Lord *Deputy* of *Ireland*; a Man of the rarest parts and deepest judgment of any *Englishman* living; I say, he sent for this *Strafford* to consult with him about composing these emergent differences; *Strafford* advises with *Canterbury*, all to little purpose; for the *Bishop* was a very Asse in any thing but

People in love with Parlame.

Church matters; the hand of *Providence* now going along with the *Parlament* and *Common wealth*, who became Masters of the

decline the King

affections of all publique spirited people, the King daily declining. In *Aprill* 1641. the *Parlament* accuse *Strafford* for severall Misdemeanors, *Treasons*, *Tyrannies*, *&c.* against the *Commonwealth*, during his government in *Ireland*; the *Parlament* follow it so lustily, that notwithstanding *Strafford* spoke and defended himselfe as well as any mortall Man in the World could do,

Straford *accused.*

yet he was found guilty, had his sentence to die, and did die. *T. Earle* of *Arundell* being *Lord high Steward*, the King signed the

Sentenced to dye.

Warrant for his death, either by himselfe or Commissioners; thus died *Strafford*, the wisest *Polititian* this Nation ever bred.

The King signs a warrant for his death.

All men accuse the King for his falsnesse and Cowardise unto this Man, who being satisfied in his owne conscience,

Accused for it.

that *Strafford* was not guilty of *Treason* or *Death*, but onely of misdemeanors, yet signed a Warrant, either under his owne hand or by Commissioners; some there are who do say, with the same pen and at the same time, he signed the Warrant against *Strafford*, and also the Act for a *Trienniall* or *perpetuall Parlament*, which should not be dissolved without consent of both houses. Many affirme, the Queen procured him to do both those things, others impute it to *Hambleton*: It matters not who did it, or perswaded him, it was his ruine, &c.

Who invited the Scots *to come into* England.

The matter is not great, who invited the *Scots* into *England*, some thought *Pim*, *Hambden*, and severall other *Gentlemen* were instrumentall, its very like it was true, and that the King knew as much, but could not remedie it. The *Parlament* however in Policy and judgement, gave the *Scots* a round summe of money for their losses, and ordered them to depart this

this *Kingdome*, which they did; ſo that in *Auguſt* 1641. the King went into *Scotland* purpoſely to pacifie and compoſe the preſent threatning differences there. *Scots depart England.*

In the ſame Month of *Auguſt* 1641. I beheld the old *Queen-Mother of France*, departing from *London*, in company of *Thomas Earle of Arundell*; a ſad ſpectacle of mortality it was, and produced teares from mine eyes and many other beholders, to ſee an aged leane *decrepit poore Queen*, ready for her grave, neceſſitated to depart hence, having no place of reſidence in this World left her, but where the Curteſy of her hard fortune aſſigned it; She had been the onely ſtately and magnificent Woman of *Europe*, wife to the greateſt King ever lived in *France*, Mother unto one *King* and unto two *Queens*. The King cared not much for the *Earle of Arundell*, being he was of a ſevere and grave nature, could not indure Court novelties or flatterers, was potent in Allies, &c. but there was one thing or cauſe mainly above the reſt, and that was, becauſe the *Earle of Arundell* being *Lord high Steward* and *Judge* in *Straffords* tryall, gave his voyce that he was guilty of *Treaſon*, &c. The *Earle* alſo had but a few yeares before given the King a touch of his owne great heart, and the Kings unthankfulneſſe unto him and his Family, the caſe was thus: A *Prieſt* pretends the King had a right in a *Rectory* the *Earle* challenged for his, and had procured *Canterbury* for his friend and ſecond, the matter had many debates, for *Arundell* was no fool, but ſtood ſtoutly for his right, *Canterbury* was as violent for the *Prieſt*, and had procured the King to take cogniſance or heare the matter, the King upon ſome ſlight evidence maintained it was his, *viz.* belonged to the Crown; the *Earle* ſeeing the obſtinateneſſe of the King, and his ſiding with a petty *Prieſt* againſt him, and his proper right, out of the greatneſſe of his heart, ſayd: *The King goes into* Scotland. *Queen Mother goes out of* England. *The King loves not* Arundell. *Is unthankfull to him; takes part with a Prieſt againſt him.*

SIR, *This Rectory was an appendant unto ſuch or ſuch a Mannor of mine, untill my Grand-Father (unfortunatly) loſt both his life and ſeventeen Lordſhips more, for the love he bore to your Grand-Mother.* Arundels *noble and ſtout Speech to the King.*

This was a ſmart ſpeech and home to purpoſe, it ſo aſtoniſht the King, that he replyed pretty mildly: *My Lord, I would not have you think that ſo poore a thing as this Rectory or thing in queſtion*

The Kings answer to him.

stion shall stand in Competition betwixt my respect unto you and your Family, which I know to be deserving, &c. After that time the *Earle* little liked the Kings actions, and therefore tooke this opportune occasion of going away with the *Queen Mother*, and when one sayd unto him, his Majesty would misse him; *Its an ill Dogge* (sayd the *Earle*) *thats not worth whissling, and though he is a King, he will find Arundells affection unto him would not have been inconsiderable, &c.* Some few yeares since this *Earle* died at *Padua*, being the last man of the *English* Nation, that maintained the gravity and Port of the antient *Nobility*; a great lover of *Antiquities*, and of the *English* Nation he brought over the new way of building with brick in the City, greatly to the safety of the City, and preservation of the wood of this Nation. He was a great patron of decayed *Gentry*, and being *Lord High-Marshall of England*, carried too strict an hand against the *Yeomanry* and *Commonalty*, for which he was nothing beloved but rather hated of them; however the *Gentry* and *Nobility* owe much unto his memory.

Arundell *dyes at* Padua.

A very gallant Man.

Irish *Rebellion*

In *October* 1641. the *Irish* unanimously rebell and massacre the poore *English*, who were not able to releeve themselves, as matters at present were handled, wanting able Governors to direct them; and the very truth is, the way which at first was taken to suppresse the *Rebellion*, did onely support it; for confidence being given to some of the *Irish Nobility*, and many of them furnished with Armes, they furnish their owne kindred, being native *Irish*, who were no sooner possessed of Armes, but they became *errant Traitors* to the *English*. A great question will here arise, whether the Murther of the *English* was by consent or *Commission* from the King unto the *Irish*. Many have affirmed in words and in Print publiquely, that he should be guilty of such a villanous Act, which I cannot beleeve, in regard I could never have any assured relation, what those *Commissions* were the *Irish* boasted of, they being onely the affirmations of the *Catholique Irish*, purposely to winne others unto their party, and seducing many by saying, they acted by the *Kings Commissions*. Had this been true, it had been more than equall unto his assisting for destruction of *Rochell*,

Irish *Nobles all naught, but a few.*

whether the King gave Commission for Massacre of the English.

Cleared of that aspersion.

Rochell, but I may hope better things, both as he was a *Proteſtant*, a *Chriſtian* and a *King*. Yet me thinkes there is little ſatisfaction given unto this in his late pretended Booke; two maine things are objected againſt the King, which that Booke medles not with or anſwers: Firſt, why his Majeſty was ſo tender hearted of the *Iriſh*, as not to ſuffer above fourty *Proclamations* to iſſue out againſt thoſe Rebells in *Ireland*, and thoſe alſo to no purpoſe or unopportunely when too late; beſides to ſhew his reſpect unto them; I know he oblitterated with his owne hands the word *Iriſh Rebells*, and put in *Iriſh* Subjects, in a Manuſcript diſcourſe, writ by Sr. *Edward Walker*, and preſented unto him, which I have ſeen of the *Iriſh* rebellion, &c. Secondly, whereas the *Parlament* were ſending over Clothes and other neceſſaries, for the *Engliſh* Soldiers in *Ireland*, the King ſeized them as they went, armed and furniſhed the *Engliſh* and *Welſh* againſt the *Parlament*; the reaſons of theſe are omitted by the penner of his Portraiture.

The King tender to the Iriſh *Rebels, cals them* Iriſh *Subjects, not Rebels.*

Seizeth cloaths and Money the Parlament were ſending thither.

In *November* 1641. the *Parlament* ſtill ſitting, the King comes for *London*, is entertained by them in the greateſt State might be, and met on the way by ſome hundreds in *Gold chaines*, and nothing is now cryed but *Hoſanna, welcome home, your Majeſty is welcome*. The Queen perceiving a breach was likly to be betwixt the King and *Parlament*, thought politiquely to engage the City for him; he gives the Citizens good words, tells them, he will give them their Lands in *Ireland* againe, a promiſe he was never able to performe, &c. As I remember at their requeſt, he alſo kept his *Chriſtmas* at *Whiteball*, intending otherwayes to have kept it at *Hampton Court*, and alſo knighted ſome of the *Aldermen*. At his returne from *Scotland*, he affirmed in a ſpeech he made unto both *Houſes*, how he had left that *Kingdome* in as quiet and good condition as could be expected; *The Devill was in the Crags of the Scots, if he left them not contented, who gave them what ever they required*, and ſigned what ever they deſired or demanded, confirmed as much as their large Conſciences could require.

Is entertained by the Londoners.

Gives them good words.

Tels the Parlament *all is quiet in* Scotland

But now in *January* 1641. began a Sea of misfortunes to fall upon us, and over-whelm our long continued happineſſe,

Miſeries of this Nation begin 1641.

King and Parlament disagree

by disagreement of the King and the two Houses of *Parlament*, and partly by the daily coming to the *Parlament-House* of many hundred *Citizens*, sometimes in very rude manner; true it is, the *King* disliked these too too frequent addresses unto both Houses in so tumultuous and unwarrantable a manner; whereupon, fearing the worst, (as himselfe pretended) he had a *Court of Guard* before *White Hall* of the Trained Bands; he had also many dissolute Gentlemen, and some very civill, that kept within *White-Hall*, with their Swords by their sides, to be ready upon any sudden occasion. Verily, Mens feares now began to be great, and it was by many perceived, the *King* began to swell with anger against the Proceedings of *Parlament*, and to intend a Warre against them; some speeches dropt from him to that purpose. It happened one day, as some of the ruder sort of Citizens came by *White-Hall*, one busie Citizen must needs cry, *No Bishops*; some of the *Gentlemen* issued out of *White-Hall*, either to correct the sawcinesse of the fool in words if they would serve, else it seemes with blowes; what passed on either side in words, none but themselves knew, the Citizen being more tongue then Souldier, was wounded, and I have heard, dyed of his wounds received at that time; it hath been affirmed by very many, that in or neer unto that place where this fellow was hurt and wounded, the late KINGS *Head was cut off*, the SCAFFOLD standing just over that place.

Hath a Guard

People begin to feare.

King intends a War.

A sawcy Citizen corrected too severely neer White-Hall.

Quality of the Citizens who flocked to West minster.

They had suffered under Bishops and were honest men.

Those People or Citizens who used thus to flocke unto *Westminster*, were most of them Men of meane or a middle quality themselves, no Aldermen, Merchants or Common-Councell men, but set on by some of better quality; and yet most of them were either such as had publique spirits, or lived a more religious life then the vulgar, and were usually called *Puritans*, and had suffered under the tyranny of the Bishops; in the generall they were very honest Men and well-meaning, some particular fooles or others perhaps now and then got in amongst them, greatly to the disadvantage of the more sober; they were modest in their apparell, but not in languages; they had the haire of their heads very few of them

them longer then their eares; whereupon it came to paſſe, that thoſe who uſually with their cryes attended at *Weſtminſter* were by a *Nickname* called *Round-heads*. The Courtiers againe wearing long Haire and locks, and alwayes Sworded, at laſt were called by theſe men *Cavaliers*; and ſo after that this broken language had been uſed a while, all that adhered unto the *Parlament* were termed *Round-heads*, all that tooke part or appeared for his *Majeſtie Cavaliers*, few of the vulgar knowing the ſence of the word *Cavalier*; how ever the preſent hatred of the Citizens were ſuch unto Gentlemen eſpecially *Courtiers*, that few durſt come into the City, or if they did, they were ſure to receive affronts and be abuſed.

How the nams of Roundhead and Cavalier begun.

To ſpeak freely and ingeniouſly what I then obſerved of the City tumults, was this: Firſt, the ſufferings of the Citizens who were any thing well devoted, had, during all this Kings reigne been ſuch and ſo great, being harrowed or abuſed continually, either with the *High Commiſſion Court* or *Star-Chamber*, that as men in whoſe breaſts the ſpirit of Liberty had ſome place; they were even glad to vent out their ſighes and ſufferings in this rather tumultuous then civill manner; being aſſured, if ever this *Parlament* had been diſſolved, they muſt have been wrackt, whipt and ſtript by the ſnotty *Clergie* and other extravagant courſes; and for any amendment which they might expect from the King, they too well knew his temper; that though in a time of *Parlament* he oft promiſed to redreſſe any Grievances, yet the beſt friend he hath, cannot produce any one Act of good for his Subjects done by him in the Vacancy of a *Parlament*. The looſers uſually have leave to ſpeake, and ſo had the Citizens.

The Citizens much a uſed all Ki. Charles reigne.

The King never performed his promiſe.

All this *Chriſtmas* 1641. there was nothing but private whiſperings in Court, and ſecret Councels held by the *Queen* and her party, with whom the King ſat in Counſell very late many Nights; what was the particular Reſult of thoſe clandeſtine Conſultations, it will preſently appear.

Private conſultations at Court

Jan. 4. 1641. By what ſiniſter Counſell led I know not, but the King in perſon went into the then Lower Houſe of *Parlament* where the Commons ſat, and for ſome things he had

The King rashly enters the house of Commons.

been informed of, demanded five of their principall Members, viz. *Pimm*, *Hollis*, *Hazlerigg*, *Hambden* and *Stroud*. In that Booke called his *Portrature*, he affirmes he went to the House of Commons to demand Justice upon those five Members; and saith, he thought he had discovered some unlawfull correspondencies and engagements they had made to embroyle his Kingdomes; he confesseth he missed but little of procuring some writings, &c. to make his thoughts good. So here is no Evidence against these Members but his own Thoughts, as himselfe confesseth. But assuredly had he demanded Justice of the House of Commons against them and proved his Charge, he might have had it; but for himselfe to attach their bodies and be Judge also (as he intended) was a matter most unequall; and surely had it been in his power to have got their bodies he would have served these Members as he did *Elliott*, whom without cause he committed to Tower and never would either release him, or shew cause of his commitment till death.

Demands five Members.

He had no evidence against them.

His cruelty to Elliot *a Parlament man.*

All that time he had a Guard with him at the doore of the House of *Parlament* consisting of many Gentlemen with *Halberts* and *Swords*, truly I did not hear there was any incivility offered by those Gentlemen then attending unto any *Member* of the House, his Majestie having given them strict *Commands* to the contrary. This rash Action of the *Kings* lost him his *Crowne*; for as he was the first of Kings that ever or so imprudently brake the Priviledges by his entrance into the House of Commons assembled in Parlament, so by that unparaleld Demand of his he utterly lost himselfe, and left scarce any possibility of reconcilement, he not willing to trust them, nor they him who had so oft failed them. It was my fortune that very day to dine in *White Hall*, and in that roome where the Halberts newly brought from the Tower were lodged for use of such as attended the King to the House of Commons. Sir *Peter Wich* ere we had fully Dined came in to the roome I was in and brake open the Chests wherein the Armes were, which frighted us all that were there; however, one of our Company got out of doores and presently informed some Members that

His attendants did no affront at Westminst.

This attempt the losse of his Crown.

that the King was preparing to come unto the Houſe, elſe I beleeve all thoſe Members or ſome of them had beene taken in the Houſe; all that I could doe further was preſently to be gone. Bnt it happened alſo the ſame day, that ſome of my neighbours were at the Court of Guard at *White-Hall*, unto whom I related the Kings preſent Deſigne, and conjured them to defend the *Parlament* and Members thereof, in whoſe well or ill doing conſiſted our happineſſe or misfortune; they promiſed aſſiſtance if need were, and I beleeve would have ſtoutly ſtood to it for defence of the Parlament or Members thereof. The King loſt his reputation exceedingly by this his improvident and unadviſed demands; yet notwithſtanding this his failing, ſo wilfull and obſtinate he was in purſuance of that prepoſterous courſe he intended, and ſo deſirous to compaſſe the bodies of theſe five Members, that the next day he poſted and trotted into the City to demand the Members there; he convened a meeting at *Guild Hall*, the *Common Councell* aſſembled, but *Mum* could he get there, for the word, *London Derry* was then freſh in every Mans mouth.

The Kings reputation loſt.

Next day trots into the City, demands the Members there

But whereas the Author of the Kings Portrature complains that the inſolency of the tumults was ſuch, that his Majeſties perſon was in danger in the Streets. This is a very untruth, for notwithſtanding his Majeſty dyned in the City that day he required the five Members of the Citizens, yet he had no incivility in the leaſt meaſure offered unto his perſon, onely many cryed out as he paſſed the ſtreets; *Sir, Let us have our juſt Liberties, we deſire no more.* Unto which he ſeverall times anſwered, *They ſhould, &c.*

The Author of the late Kings Booke a lyer.

The King not affronted in the City.

An honeſt Citizen, as I remember, threw into his Coach a new Sermon, the Text whereof was, as I now remember; *To thy Tents oh Iſrael.* Indeed the Citizens (unto their everlaſting honour be it ſpoken) did with much reſolution protect the *five Members*, and many thouſands were willing to ſacrifice their lives for defence of the Parlament and the ſeverall Members thereof.

Goodneſſe of the Citizens and faithfulneſſe to the Parlament.

The tenth of *Janu.* approached and came, upon which day *the five demanded Members* were brought unto the Houſe of *Com-*

The five Members brought to the Parlament.

Saylors their love to the Parlament.

mons with as much triumph as could be expressed, severall Companies of trained Bands marching to the *Parlament* to assist if need were; there were upon the *Thames* River I know not how many Barges full of Saylors, having some Guns ready charged, if occasion were; and these also came in multitudes to serve the *Parlament*. A word dropt out of the Kings mouth a little before, which lost him the love of the Sea-men, some being in conference with his Majesty acquainted him, that he was lost in the affection of the Sea-men, for they intended to Petition the House, &c. I wonder, quoth the King, *How I have lost the affection of these Water Ratts*. A word sure that slipt out of his mouth unadvisedly; for all men must and doe know, that the Ships of *England* and our valiant Saylors, are the very strength of *England*.

The King called the Seamen Water Rots

His Majesty finding nothing thrived on his side, and seeing the aboundant affection of the Commonalty in generall for the *Parlament*, the aforesaid tenth of *Janu.* 1641. went unto *Hampton-Court*, and never after could by intreaty or otherwayes be drawne to come unto his *Parlament*, though they in most humble wise and by many and severall addresses exceedingly desired it. One misfortune followes another, for the 25th. of *Feb.* 1641, the Queene went into *Holland*, and afterwards the *King* into *Yorkeshire*. There was at this time a sufficient *Magazine* of *Armes* in *Hull*, being the remainder of those employed against the *Scots*. The *Parlament* sent down a Member of their owne one Sir *John Hotham*, to take care of them, who undertooke and also did maintaine the *Towne* and preserve the Armes therein for the *Parlament*; although his Majesty in *Aprill* 1642. came unto the Wals of the Towne to require them, yet could he neither procure Armes or admittance into the Towne.

In haste and anger leaves White Hall.

Goes into Yorkshire.

Is not admitted into Hull. *Sr.* Jo. Hotham *keeps it for the Parlament.*

The *Earle of Warwicke* exceedingly beloved of the *Sea men* secured the *Navie*; so that in few dayes the *Parlament* had store of Armes for Land Souldiers, and plenty of stout Ships for their Sea occasions. His Majesty in the meane time being destitute both of the affections of his People and meanes to supply an Army, which it was perceived he intended shortly to raise,

Earle of Warwick *gets it for the Parlament*

raiſe, returned from viewing *Hull* unto *Yorke*. The Parlament having perfect intelligence, and being aſſured he would raiſe an Army againſt them, began to conſider of their preſent condition, whom to make their Generall, how to raiſe Men and Money for their owne and *Commonwealths* defence. But one would have bleſt himſelfe to ſee what running and trotting away here was both of *Lords* and *Commoners* unto his *Majeſtie*. I doe aſſure you a very thin Houſe was left; of Lords who remained *Eſſex* the Peoples darling was chiefe, a moſt noble ſoule and generally well eſteemed; he in this exigency was by both *Houſes* nominated and voted the *Parlaments Generall*. I doe herein admire at the wonderfull Providence of Almighty GOD, who put it into the Peoples heart to make this Man *Generall*, this very Earle, this good man, who had ſuffered beyond beliefe, by the partiall judgement of King *James*, who to ſatisfie the Lechery of a luſtfull *Scot*, tooke away *Eſſex* his Wife (being a lewd Woman) for one *Carr*, alias *Somerſet*, She pretending *Eſſex* was *frigidus in Coitu*, and old *Femney* beleeving it.

Lord and Commons flye to Yorke.

Eſſex *remaines at* London: *is made Generall of the Parlame. Forces.*

The hand of God in it.

Had *Eſſex* refuſed to be Generall, our Cauſe in all likelihood had ſunke in the beginning, we having never a Noble Man at that time, either willing or capable of that Honour and preferment; indeed ſcarce any of them were fit to be truſted. So that God raiſed up *Eſſex* to be a ſcourge for his Sonne whoſe Father had ſo unjuſtly abuſed him: And for the *Counteſſe* ſhe had abundance of ſorrow ere ſhe dyed, and felt the Divine hand of Heaven againſt her, for ſhe was uncapable of *Coition* at leaſt a dozen years ere ſhe dyed, having an impediment in that very Member ſhe had ſo much delighted in and abuſed; and this I had from the mouth of one who ſaw her when bowelled. For *Somerſet* himſelfe, he dyed a poore Man, contemptible and deſpiſed of every man; and yet I never heard any ill of that *Scottiſh-man*, except in this alone buſineſſe concerning the Earle of *Eſſex* and his Wife. In this Summer the Citizens liſted themſelves plentifully for Souldiers; Horſe and Armes were provided, and the Lord knows how many treacherous Knaves had Command in this firſt

Few Noblemen good or fit to be truſted.

The Citizens Liſt many Souldiers unde Eſſex.

Expedi-

Parlament Army had many a false Knave in it the first Expedition.

Expedition in the Parlaments Army; so that if God himselfe had not been on our side, we must of necessity have perished.

The Youth of the Citie of *London* made up the major part of *Essex* his Infantery; his Horses were good, but the Riders unskilfull, for they were taken up as they came and Listed or offered themselves unto the Service; the truth is, the Parlament were at that time glad to see any Mens willingnesse and forwardnesse unto their Service; therefore they promised largely, and made some pleasing Votes; so that the Plate and Moneys of the Citizens came tumbling into *Guild Hall* upon the Publique Faith.

Parlament Promise largely.

Plate and Money come in a pace for service of Parlament.

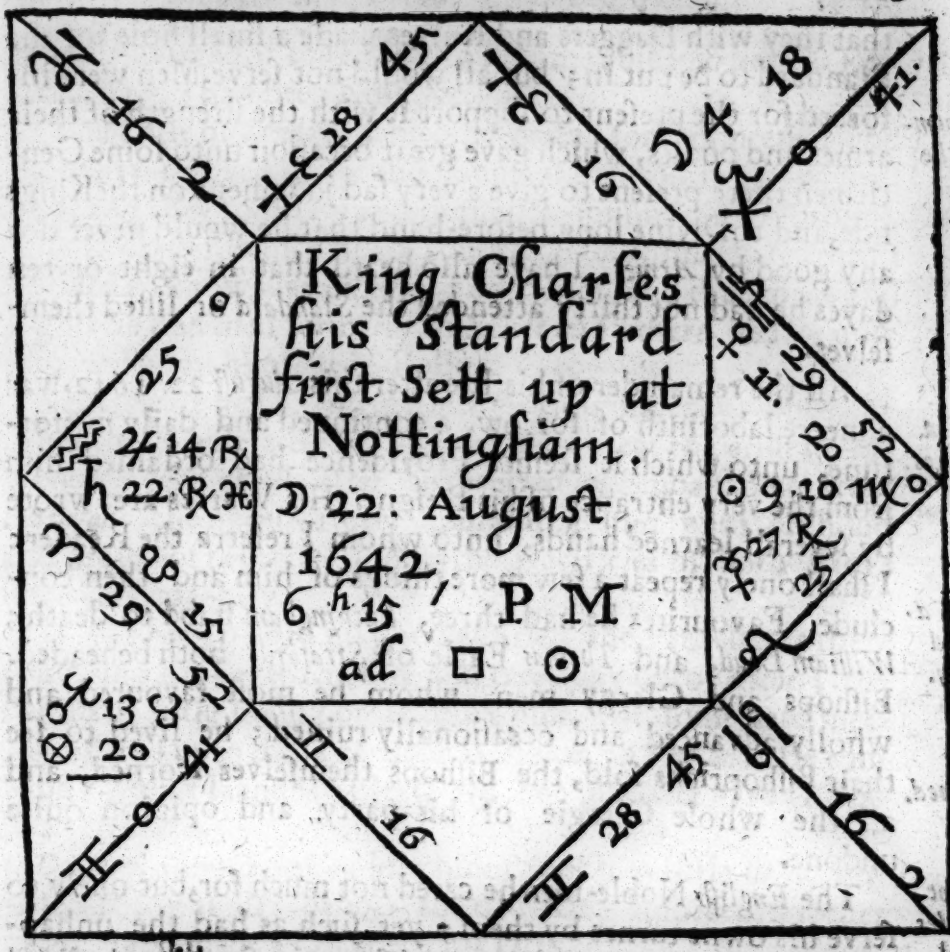
His Majesty in the interim and at that time was necessitated for Money and Armes extreamly, having no *Magazine* to command, but those of the *Northerne* Countries; yee into what other County soever he came (and he traversed many) he was so courteous as he made shift to seize their Armes and carry them along for his use, pretending for the safety of the People and his Person.

His Majesty did want provisions of Arms

The King had layne most part at *Yorke*, or rambled into some other Counties neer adjacent untill *August*, and done little to any purpose; for the severall Counties were generally nothing inclinable to his purpose, in most whereof and in every County he came in he rather received petty affronts then support; yet at last he came to *Nottingham*, and there set up his STANDARD (with a full resolution for Warre) the 22th. of *August* 1642. under this Constellation, having some few Horse with him; but in great expectation of more ayde from the *Welch*, &c. whom he thought most doted on Monarchy.

His Standard set up at Nottingham.

The



Standard *set up under an ill positure of Heaven.*

The *Heralds* or at least those who then were with the King were ignorant how and in what manner to set up the *Standard Royall*; they therefore hung it out in one of the *Turrets* or upper Roomes of *Nottingham Castle* within the *Castle wall*. King *Richard* the third set up his Standard there, &c. His Majestie disliked his *Standard* was placed within the *Castle*; he said it was to be placed in an open place where all men that would might freely come unto it, and not in a Prison; they therefore carryed it at his Command without the Castle, towards or into the *Parke* there adjoyning, into an open place and easie of accesse. When they came to fix it in the ground, they perceived it was a meere rock of Stone, so

The King hath more wit then his Heralds.

Removes his Standard.

that they with Daggers and Knives made a ſmall hole for the Standard to be put in; but all would not ſerve, Men were in-

Few liſt themſelves for the King.

forced for the preſent to ſupport it with the ſtrength of their armes and bodies, which gave great occaſion unto ſome Gentlemen there preſent to give a very ſad judgment on the Kings ſide, and to Divine long before-hand that he would never doe any good by *Armes*. I have alſo heard that in eight or ten dayes he had not thirty attended the *Standard* or liſted themſelves.

After 1642. the King had no good dayes.

All the remainder of his life after this *Auguſt* 22. 1642. was a meere laborinth of ſorrow, a continued and daily misfortune, unto which it ſeemes Providence had ordained him from the very entrance of his Reigne. His Warres are wrote by ſeverall learned hands, unto whom I referre the Reader: I ſhall onely repeat a few more things of him and then conclude. Favourites he had three, *Buckingham* ſtabd to death; *William Laud*, and *Thomas* Earle of *Straford*, both beheaded. Biſhops and Clergy men, whom he moſt favoured and wholly advanced and occaſionally ruined; he lived to ſee their Biſhopricks ſold, the Biſhops themſelves ſcorned, and all the whole Clergie of his party and opinion quite undone.

His three Favourites end all untimely.

Biſhops ruined.

He cared not for the Nobles of England.

The *Engliſh* Noble-men he cared not much for, but onely to ſerve his owne turnes by them; yet ſuch as had the unhappineſſe to adventure their lives and fortunes for him, he lived to ſee them and their Families ruined onely for his ſake; pitty it is many of them had not ſerved a more fortunate Maſter and one more gratefull.

The *Scots* his Country-Men, on whom he beſtowed ſo many favours, he lived to ſee them in Armes againſt himſelfe; to ſell him for more Money then the *Jewes* did *Chriſt*, and themſelves to be handſomly routed and ſold for Knaves and Slaves. They made their beſt Market of him at all times, changing their affection with his fortune.

He beggard Aurange.

The old Prince of *Aurange* he almoſt beggard, and yet to no purpoſe, the Parlament one time or other getting all Armes and Ammonition which ever came over unto him: Its confidently

fidently averred, if the King had become absolute here in *England*, *Aurange* had been King, &c.

Its pitty Aurang lived not to master the Jew Holander

The Citie of *London*, which he had so sore oppressed and slighted; he lived to see thousands of them in Armes against him; and they to thrive and himselfe consume unto Nothing.

The Londoner

The *Parlament*, which he so abhorred and formerly scorned; he lived to know was superiour unto him, and the scorne and slights he had used formerly to *Elliott* and others, he saw now returned upon himselfe in Folio.

The Parlame. superior to the King.

With *Spain* he had no perfect Correspondency, since his being there, lesse after he suffered their Fleet to perish in his Havens; least of all, after he received an Embassadour from *Portugall*; the *Spaniard* ever upbraiding him with falshood and breach of promise. Indeed the Nativities of both Kings were very contrary.

He cared not for the Spaniards, or they for him.

With *France* he had no good amitie; the Protestants there abhorring his Legerdemaine and treachery unto *Rochel*; the Papists as little loving or trusting him, for some hard measure offered unto those of their Religion in *England*. He cunningly would labour to please all, but in effect gave satisfaction to none.

France *cares not for him.*

Denmarke could not endure him; sent him little or no assistance, if any at all; besides, the old King suspected another matter; and made a Quære in his Drinke?

Denmarke.

The *Swede* extreamly complained of him for not performance of some secret Contract betwixt them, and uttered high words against him.

Swede.

The Protestant PRINCES of *Germany* loathed his very name, &c.

Princes of Germany.

The *Portugall* King and he had little to doe; yet in one of his owne Letters to the Queene; though he acknowledges the *Portugals* Curtesie unto him, yet saith, that he would give him an Answer unto a thing of Concernment that should signifie Nothing.

The *Hollanders* being onely courteous for their owne ends, and as farre as his Money would extend; furnished him with Armes at such Rates as a *Turke* might have had them elsewhere;

The Hollander *no better then* Turkes.

where; but they neither loved or cared for him in his prosperity, or pittyed him in his adversity; which occasioned these words to drop from him, If he ere came to his Throne, he would make *Hans Butter-box* know, he should pay well for his Fishing, and satisfie for old Knaveries, &c.

He cares not for them.

An unfortunate Man.

In conclusion, he was generally unfortunate in the World, in the esteeme both of Friends and Enemies; his Friends exclaime on his breach of Faith; his Enemies would say, He could never be fast enough Bound. He was more lamented as he was a King, then for any affection any had unto his person as a Man.

Several opportunities offered for his restoring: all lost.

He had severall opportunities offered him for his Restoring: First, by severall Treaties, all ending in smoake, by his owne perverseness. By severall opportunities and Victories which he prosecuted not. First, when *Bristoll* was cowardly surrendred by *Fines*; had he then come unto *London* all had been his own, but loytering to no purpose at *Glocester*, he was presently after well bang'd by *Essex*.

Manchester *no enemy to the King.*

When in the West, viz. *Cornwall* he worsted *Essex*; had he then immediately hasted to *London*, his Army had beene without doubt Masters of that City; for *Manchester* was none of his Enemy at that time, though he was Generall of the Associated Counties.

Or had he ere the *Scots* came into *England* commanded *Newcastle* to have marched Southward for *London*, he could not have missed obtaining the City, and then the Worke had beene ended.

Or when in 1645. he had taken *Leceister*, if then he had speedily Marched for *London*, I know not who could have resisted him; but his Campe was so over-charged with Plunder and *Irish* Whores, there was no Marching.

His last misfortune.

Amongst many of his Misfortunes this I relate was not the least, *viz.* when the Parlament last time were to send him Propositions unto the *Isle of Wight*, he had advice, &c. that the onely way, and that there was no other means remaining upon earth to make himselfe happy and settle a firme Peace betwixt himselfe and Parlament, and to bring him out of thral-

dome,

dome, but by receiving our Commissioners civilly, to Signe whatever Propositions they brought, and above all, to make haste to *London*, and to doe all things speedily; he was willing and he promised fairly to performe thus much. Our Commissioners were no sooner come, but one of them an old subtile Fox, had every night private and long Conference with him; to whom when his Majesty had communicated his intentions of signing the Propositions, he utterly disliked the Designe, and told him plainly, *He shou'd come unto his Parlament upon easier Termes; for he assured him, the House of Lords were wholly his and at his devotion.* This old Man knew that well enough, himselfe being one of them; and in the House of *Commons* he had such a strong party, that the *Propositions* should be mitigated, and made more easie and more fit for him to Signe. Upon this, the old Lord was to be Treasurer *apud Græcas Calendas*, and a Cowardly Son of his *Secretary of Estate*. This was the last and greatest misfortune ever befell him, to be thus ruled and fooled by that backsliding old Lord, who was never fortunate either to *Parlament* or *Commonwealth*. But by this action and the like you may perceive how easily he was ever Convertible unto the worser advice; in like nature, the former time of Propositions sent unto him, when of himselfe he was inclinable to give the Parlament satisfaction unto their Propositions, the *Scots Commissioners* pretending what their cold affectionate Country would doe for him; upon this their dissembling, he had so little wit, as to slight the *English* and Confide in the *Scots*, though he well knew they onely had been the sole meanes of ruining him and his Posterity by their jugling, selling and betraying him.

Some of our Commissioners at Carisbrook *Jugglers.*

A false old Lord to be Treasurer

The King convertible to all advice.

The Scots *sell the Divell for Money.*

Whilest he was in Prison at *Carisbrooke Castle* Horses were laid at severall Stages both in *Sussex* and *Kent*, purposely to have conveyed him to the *Kentish* Forces, and to have been in the Head of them, and with the revolted Ships, if he could have escaped; and he was so neer escaping, that his Legs and Body even unto his Breast were out at the Window; but whether fear surprized him, or as he said himselfe he could not get his Body out at the Window being full chested; he tarried

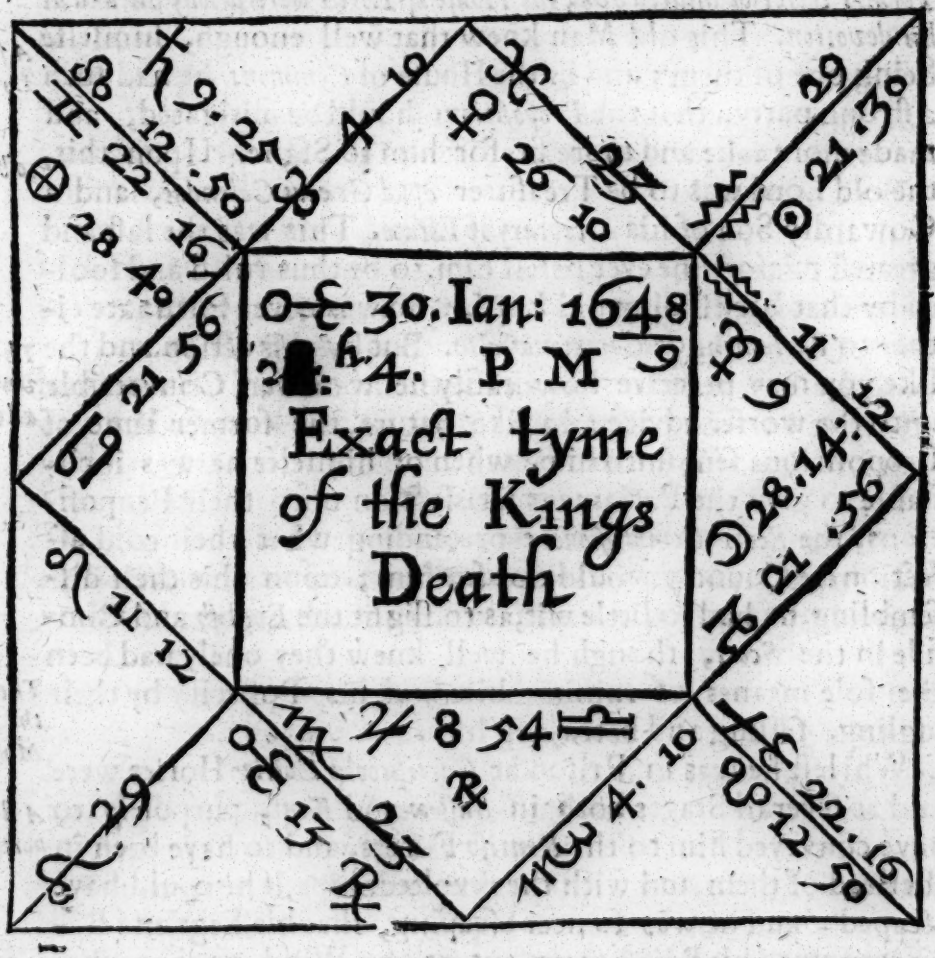
A strange opportunity lost.

Some Parlament men had a hand in this busines.

ed

Parelia or mock-suns appeare.

ed behinde, &c. and escaped not. Many such Misfortunes attended him, so that one may truly say, he was *Regum infœlicissimus*. Some affirme before his Death severall Prodegies appeared, all I observed a long time before was, that there appeared almost in every year after 1644. severall *Parelia* or *Mock-Suns*; sometimes two, sometimes three. So also *Mock-Moones* or *Paraselenes*, which were the greatest Prodegies I ever observed or feared. He was beheaded *January* 30. 1648. the Figure of that Moment is as followeth.



Some Citizens whore after his Image at the Exchange.

KING CHARLES being Dead, and some fooliſh Citizens going a whoring after his Picture or Image, formerly

ſet

ſet up in the old *Exchange*; the *Parlament* made bold to take it downe, and to engrave in its place theſe words:

Exit Tyrannus Regum ultimus, Anno Libertatis Angliæ reſtitutæ primo, Anno Dom. 1648. Jan. 30.

For my part I doe beleeve he was not the Worſt, but the moſt unfortunate of Kings.

Many there are who have hardly cenſured the *Parlament* for cutting the KINGS Head off; but whoſoever ſhall read a Treatiſe written in defence of that Action by Maſter *Goodwin*, will receive plenary ſatisfaction; and ſee that the *Parlament* did no other thing but Juſtice, and what in Conſcience they were bound to, for preſervation of this *Commonwealth*. The Booke it ſelfe is incomparably well penned, and unanſwerable.

Had

HAD the curteſie of the preſent Times deſerved it at my hands, thou hadſt ſeene an Explanation of the ſixteen Pages following, which in Ænigmaticall Types, Formes, Figures, Shapes, doth perfectly repreſent the future condition of the Engliſh Nation and Commonwealth for many hundred of years yet to come. I have borrowed ſo much time from my Morning ſleepe, as hath brought forth theſe Conceptions. You that read theſe Lines muſt know I doe no new thing, I doe herein but imitate the Antients, who ſo often as they reſolved to conceale their intentions from prophane hands, uſed Heirogliphicks, Images, &c. The Ægyptian Prieſts were herein excellent, and their judgement commendable; our Saviour alſo himſelfe commandeth; Ne detur ſacrum Canibus. If Providence ſhall hereafter aſſigne me a quiet life, and prolong my years, I may then perhaps leave unto the Sons of Art the ſeverall Changes of every Kingdome and Commonwealth in Europe, in ſuch like Caracters as theſe which now follow.

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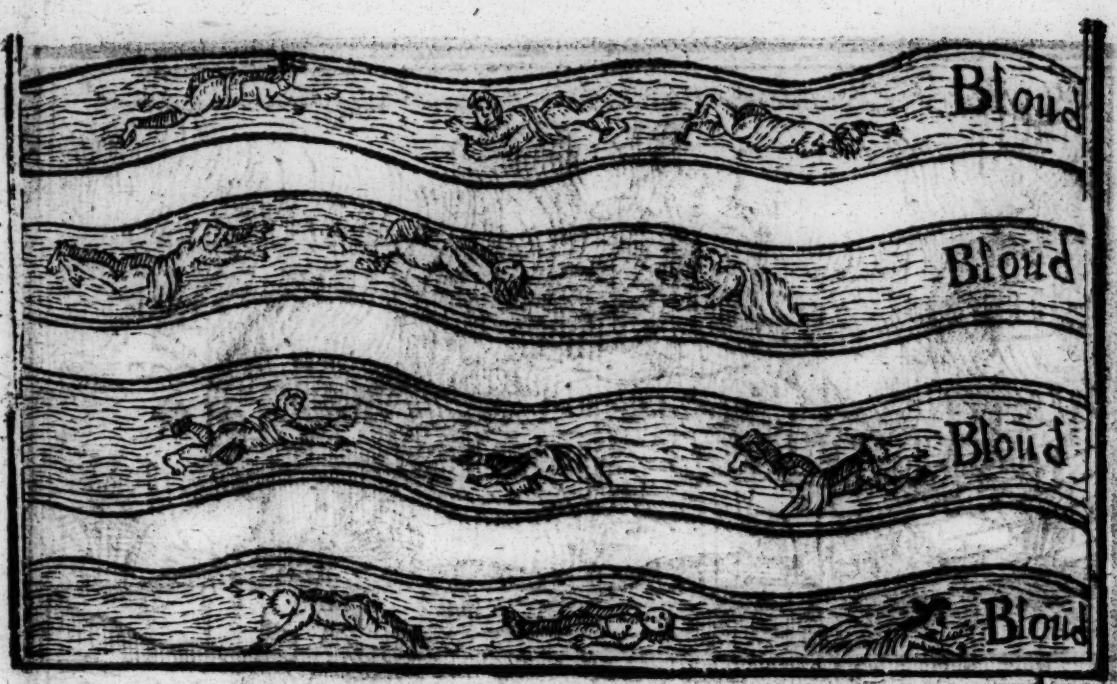
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